Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

To Correspondents.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The tariff issue is working to the front. Is this a boom for Hancock in 1884?

Love and rum caused a Wilmington young man to commit suicide. Either one is sufficient to kill an ordinary man.

Let the campaign against the speculative life insurance agents be short, sharp and decisive. The people desire reform.

M. B. Rich and James A. McCloskey, both Republicans, ran for the office of commissioner in Clinton county and Rich won by just three votes!

It is remarked by several Democratic editors that alliances with Greenbackers are unwise as well as unholy. Shade of Garcelon, that is a fact.

We are fifty millions at last according to the revised returns of the last census. The full figures are 50,155,783. And we are still rapidly growing. The tide of immigration rises higher every year.

An eager and a nipping frost was discernible in the atmosphere of the German Reichstag, when Kaiser Wilhelm's speech was read. The old chap will have to start another war to renew his popularity.

John Dunn wants to be King of Zululand. So the London papers state. John has evidently been reading of Kalakaua's grand junketing tour of the world, receiving royal honors everywhere, and desires to try it on himself.

If Guiteau's counsel have an idea that his garrulity is demonstrating his insanity they are badly mistaken. The impression which his utterances and conduct make upon the public is that he is a startling and repulsive specimen of total depravity.

Dry goods are sold in enormous quantities now, and at lower rates than they have been offered for a number of years in wholesale markets. The American people consume more fine dry goods, as well as more of an inferior grade, than any people in the world. We wear out more clothes than either the English or the French, and double the quantity of the Germans.

The Labor Congress tackled the Chinese question Friday and passed a resolution demanding the passage of laws prohibiting Chinese immigration. It is worthy of remark that there was spirited opposition to the passage of the resolution in that shape, a wide awake delegate from Massachusetts maintaining that it was against the Constitution of the United States.

Professor Swift has discovered another comet, but, as the girl said, it is only a little one; and a little comet whose whereabouts can only be determined by telescopic observation is a thing for which the American public has no manner of use. If the astronomers can provide us with a large specimen we shall be glad to have them send it along, but they will find it impossible to get up any degree of enthusiasm over these third-rate affairs.

Although the *Cuta Diva* has been overflowing with love for America—at the rate of $10 a seat—ever since she has arrived in this country, somehow she is not able to touch the heart of the nation on its most responsive chord. She has been sued for a former breach of contract, and the public didn't flock to her high priced concerts with the avidity which was expected. The Patti had better comprehend the situation and let her prices take a tumble.

The Season of Marriages.

The autumn season, whether the weather be dry or damp, has always been the favorite time for weddings, and the present is no exception to the rule. A New York exchange offers the following remarks on the subject:

Statistics in regard to that matter are very untrustworthy in nearly all the States, Massachusetts being a very marked exception. All its vital statistics are kept with great care, and they may be accepted as substantially accurate. From them we find that the proportion of marriages to the population was high last year as compared with the years before the revival of business prosperity; and there is every reason to believe that the improvement has continued during 1881.

We may, therefore, assume that the marriage rate of the whole country has increased within the last two years, for every part of it has shared in the renewed prosperity. The drouth and the floods and the forest fires, it is true, have done the farmers serious injury, and because of it marriages between their sons and daughters may have been put off in many cases. Trade, manufacture, and commerce, however, are generally active and successful. The people are making money, the deposits in the saving banks have greatly increased, and wages are no longer low. Young men in general can better afford now than a few years ago to undertake the responsibility of maintaining wives.

Accordingly we find that large numbers of newly married people have been this autumn in the city hotels, which are still filled with strangers from every part of the Union. From the West particularly travelers have been coming by the thousand, for the rates of fare on the railroads leading thither have been down to absurd figures. Perhaps many of the engaged in that region have hurried the marriage ceremony in order that they might take advantage of the exceptional opportunities for making a wedding tour to the East at a cost within their means.

At any rate, the ministers and magistrates seem to have been unusually busy this autumn in tying the matrimonial knot. Engagements of long standing have at last happily ended in weddings, and many which were only made during the matrimonial campaign of last summer have already been ratified at the altar.

Yet the expenses of housekeeping are greater now than they have been for several years. The cost of nearly all articles of food is more, in some cases much more, than at any time within five years. The rents of whole dwellings and of apartments have been put up, and boarding house keepers are charging higher prices than they have asked of recent years, both for the reason that their expenses are greater and because there is an unusual demand for their accommodations if they are at all desirable. It is not easy to now find in New York an attractive dwelling place, in a convenient and healthy situation; and when it is found, the rent asked for it is likely to be beyond the means of any except those who have handsome incomes.

Under such circumstances, how shall we advise the correspondent who thus writes:

'Sir: I am a young man claiming good birth and breeding, and have always been—as has the young lady whom I love—used to comfortable (if not luxurious) surroundings, and association with people of refinement. I am not in receipt of a large salary, only $1,000, and feel that there is not a good prospect of an increase soon. Would I do right to marry, and thus bring the young lady—who, like myself, is without means of her own—to a much plainer life than that to which she is accustomed? Could we live comfortable on the sum above mentioned?

Inquirer.

That is an old question. It is one which many thousands of young people desirous of marrying have had to decide. An income of a thousand dollars a year is a comparatively good one. It is probably more than that enjoyed by the great majority of the men who are now leading brides to the altar. If people generally thought that they could not afford to marry without an income greater than that, or even equal to that, our marriage rate, instead of being high, would be lamentably and even perilously low. But what is comfort and even luxury to some men, and what is a modest sufficiency to others, would to still others seem unendurable poverty. To which of these classes do our correspondent and his sweetheart belong?

If they are willing to live simply and economically, denying themselves all expensive luxuries, they will be able to get along on a thousand dollars a year. If love goes with them to their home and remains there, matrimonial bliss will be theirs, too, no matter if they are forced to give up some things to which they are now accustomed.

Women perhaps never interested themselves as much in woman as they do now. There was a period when women stood aloof from all participation in business, all interest in politics, all concern about the affairs of society, and were silent members of the church. A great crust of prejudice overlaid women and literally crushed or ignored them as of no possible account, except to be courted, married and then become the drudge of the family. All this has been overcome Women are no longer ignored, they have broken through the crust of their seclusion and now fill stations n life ranking with men in all the professions, or where brain and judgment are required to bear people along. But the most creditable fact in this connection is the candid treatment of women by women, the interest which the sex takes in each other, and the zeal which they manifest in their mutual advancement. Women, as a rule, in the past, were far more harsh with each other than men. The judgment and decrees of women against their own sex were the severest penalties ever inflicted by "public opinion." It had no mercy in its doom, and left the condemned without hope. Women have lived to learn that this is atrocious, and a better feeling and a broader humanity prevails among the sex one for the other, the effort being to protect each other in their interests, advance the welfare of the sex, and seek by every honest effort to secure a feeling of sisterhood which shall be worthy of those gentle characteristics of which women alone are the possessors.

It is refreshing to notice that the Northern public is gradually absorbing the fact that there were other issues than readjustment in the recent Virginia campaign. The *Tribune* asserted from the outset that there was no choice between the Mahone and the Bourbon parties on the debt question. The Mahone party always said it was in favor of paying as much of the debt as the State was able to pay.

The Bourbons declared this to be repudiation, and announced themselves in favor of paying the whole debt, but when they had the power they declined to increase taxation or to take any other step toward making payment possible. This was the attitude of the two parties at the opening of the canvass. Immediately after the opening the debt question was dropped and the fight became a clearly defined tussle between Bourbonism and Anti-Bourbonism. The latter won, and no sooner was the victory scored than the Bourbons themselves said it was not a triumph for repudiation but for the Republican party. That is precisely what it was.

The Health Committee of Allegheny Councils is getting excited on the smallpox question. It has apparently but just discovered the existence of the disease.

Guiteau's Behavior.

The actual trial of Guiteau fairly began on Thursday, and proceeded through the opening speech of District-Attorney Corkhill and the examination of several witnesses—Secretary Blaine, the Venezuelan Minister, Mrs. White, matron at the depot, and others, who narrated the familiar story of the shooting. Mr. Blaine, in answer to questions by Mr. Scoville, gave a frank inside view of the political controversy and excitement of that time over the appointment of Collector Robertson and the opposition of the 'Stalwarts' to President Garfield's plans. It is from these as a source that the defense expect to trace a stream of anxiety, disappointment, chagrin, poverty, anger, revenge, broadening at length into insanity.

The resemblances between this trial and that of Lawrence for shooting at Jackson are striking. As yesterday Secretary Blaine was the chief witness to prove the shooting, so in Lawrence's case Secretary of the Treasury Woodbury, who was walking arm in arm with Jackson at the moment of the attack, was the leading narrator of the circumstances Guiteau yesterday renewed his violent interruptions and coarse objections to the action of his counsel, and the suggestion that he might be removed and the trial proceed in his absence was needful in order to quiet him. Lawrence interrupted counsel in the craziest manner, again and again, until application was seriously made to remove him and was on the point of being granted. As Lawrence was tried only for unsuccessful attempt to shoot (a misdemeanor), an order removing him might have been made without raising any serious question of its validity. To send a prisoner on trial for a capital offence out of the court-room and try him in his absence would be contrary to all traditions of criminal law in this State. Yet it is easy to see that a court must have some extraordinary means of preserving order in reserve for a case where a prisoner persistently violates it. It is greatly to be hoped that the threat may quiet the prisoner's passion so far that the trial may proceed without actual resort to the extreme measure.

Throughout the West the Evangelical churches are circulating petitions with reference to the conduct of the Mormons and their pastors toward the National Government. Congress will be asked to legislate on affairs in Utah, with a view to compelling the Mormons simply to obey the laws forbidding bigamy, on which one point the Western churces propose to test this whole question. And in the meantime the Mormons, informed of these proceedings, are stirred up to great wrath against all who are not members of their Church, but who live at Salt Lake.

The officers of the Massachusetts regiment which made such a disgraceful exhibition of disorder at Richmond recently, have been notified by Governor Long, of Massachusetts, that unless the offenders are punished, the regiment as a body will be held responsible—which means disbanded. The only thing that is wrong about the Governor's action is the allowance of any alternative. A regiment which shows so utter a lack of discipline should be disbanded at once.

Hannibal Hamlin, the man who never wears an overcoat, has set his feet on the soil of England, and will soon wend his way to sunny Spain. He will need no overcoat there, but he will require a good knife to pare his oranges. Hannibal is a lucky man and he hails from Maine.

Chief Engineer Rudolph says the Hempfield extension will not be an extension of the B. and O. road, but will be the main line from Baltimore to Wheeling, with a double track, and will be built in two years. It extends from South to North across Franklin township, to a point near Flatwood.

Jury List for November Court.

The following is the list of Jurors drawn for November term of Court, commencing Monday, November 28:

GRAND JURY.

Benj. Gentzel, Spring.	Joseph Hale, Liberty.
James Cobick, Rush.	George Eaton, Bellefte.
William Senser, Rush.	D. M. M'Cool, Gregg.
Adam Lauk, Ferguson.	D. M. Zeigler, Millheim.
C. Buck, Unionville.	Mich'l Dunkle, Bellefte.
J. M. Dinges, Harris.	George P. Hale, Union.
G. Buck, Howard boro.	Wells Evans, Gregg.
Samuel Ishler, Harris.	Benj. Rich, Unionville.
R. Gardner, Ferguson.	C. Veideffer, Burnside.
James Eberts, Worth.	G. W. Tate, Bellefonte.
J. M. Green, Milesburg.	Theo. P. Lucas, S. Shoe.
Thos. Frazier, Benner.	

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

James Carner, Walker.	H. Ginghery, Harris.
Rob't Manly, Phillipsb'g	J. W. Russel, Haines.
R. G. Brett, Ferguson.	J. Pletcher, Howard.
Joseph Shirk, Milesb'g.	James Lingle, Boggs.
Oscar Holt, Burnside.	John Homan, Ferguson
J. C. Pownell, Boggs.	John Hibler, Milesb'g.
Joseph Fox, Bellefonte.	Daniel Michtly, Walker
Reuben Iddings, Union.	J. Montgomery, Spring.
Martin Spotts, Worth.	A. Thompson, Union.
E. Rumberger, Patton.	O. L. Meek, Bellefonte.
H. Southern, Pt'burg.	J. Bartruff, Bellefonte.
W. R. Teller, Bellefonte	T. A. Boak, Burnside.
D. S. Kerstetter, Penn.	J. Counsel, Liberty.
Andrew Harter, Penn.	Ed. Brown, Bellefonte.
John Beckwith, Taylor	E. A. Davis, Phillipsb'g.
J. Hartswick, College.	M. J. Decker, Potter.
S. Hinton, Snow Shoe.	J. C. Condo, Gregg.
H. Gentzel, Bellefonte.	G. W. Royer, Miles.
Jesse Lucas, Snow Shoe.	B. Frankenberger, Pen
Richard Lutz, Spring.	Wm. Fulton, Milesburg
M. F. Loy, Burnside.	James Scholl, Gregg.
J. F. Tressler, College.	Emanuel Wolf, Harris.
H. Yerger, Bellefonte.	Sam'l Showers, Walker.
James Bechdol, Liberty	J. V. Gray, Philipsburg

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

B. F. Philips, Penn.	John D. Clark, Liberty.
A. C. Weaver, Gregg.	J. L. Neff, Boggs.
Sam'l Goss, Ferguson.	M. Kerstetter, Spring.
George Hoover, Union.	Samuel Charles, Boggs.
J. T. Haverly, Spring.	George L. Peters, Union
John Kimport, Penn.	W. F. Courter, Liberty.
H. D. Snyder, Miles.	Potter Tate, Spring.
John Guiser, Marion.	David Squires, Rush.
David Lauk, Ferguson.	John Hook, Harris.
J. Holderman, Harris.	George Harter, Penn.
Jas. P. Frank, Milesb'g.	D. Harshberger, Walker
Jesse Swartz, Walker,	Wilson Bilger, Rush.
H. R. Potter, Harris	Wm. Jenkins, Bellefte.
J. B. Roan, Benner.	J. C. Stover, Haines.
Nathan'l Bierly, Boggs.	Jacob Burket, Miles.
J. C. Iddings, Boggs.	T. Eckenroth, Spring.
P. Burket, Half Moon.	J. W. Furey, Bellefonte
J. W. Heston, College.	Joseph Waddle, Patton.

Trial List.

The following is the trial list for the first week of November term, commencing next Monday, the 28th:

John Fillman	vs Benj S Bitner.
William Bethlehem	" John Peters.
Jesse Klinger	" James MacManus.
Henry Dutweiler	" Jes C Bierly.
J H Williams	" F P Blair.
R H Duncan	" J B Leitzel.
Adam Bartges	" Meyer & Mots.
B W Shipley	" A T Leathers et al.
L J Bing	" A T Leathers et al
Anthony Wolf	" George Swartz
George W Woodring	" Penn R R Co.
Singer Manufactu'g Co.	" Thos. McQuillan.

—Thanksgiving is but one day off, and those who have not been fortunate enough to secure a fat turk' for their noonday gorge are beginning to wear an anxious look. We happen to be included in this number ourselves, as a hasty survey of the back yard coop yesterday morning revealed naught but a diminutive pullet and the remains of a once robust soup bone. Poulterers, your duty is plain.

—No services will be held in the Episcopal church of this place on Wednesday evening, but there will be a Thanksgiving service on Thursday morning at half-past ten o'clock. The collections on that occasion, which heretofore have been devoted to a fund for "rectory repairs," will be divided between St. Luke's Hospital and an orphan asylum, both of which belong to this diocese.

—Some of the workmen employed on the new bank building are careless about handling the material. Yesterday a brick slipped from the hand of a workman and struck the pavement directly in front of a man who was passing down the walk. The sensation of being brained with a brick is not a pleasing one. Most people prefer to be hit with some softer missile.

—A party of Altoona hunters made Halfmoon valley, this county, the scene of their operations during several days of last week, having been drawn thither by the report that the woods in that locality were full of "b'ars." Judging from an account of their exploits, published in an Altoona paper, the b'ars are all there yet.

—An exchange says the Pennsylvania railroad company is to discontinue the use of the word depot because of the many ways of pronouncing it. Dee-po, dep-po, da-po, depwoe, &c., are becoming obsolete, and the simple word 'station' is to be substituted. The pronunciation of the new term cannot be corrupted.

—A union meeting will be held in the Presbyterian church of this place at half-past ten o'clock on Thanksgiving day. Rev. J. I. DeLong, the popular clergyman of the Reformed church, will deliver the sermon. He is always very happy in his remarks on any topic and will render the occasion exceedingly interesting.

Autumn Duties.

House cleaning, with all its concommitant inconveniences, is now at an end with most careful and conscientious housekeepers. The male head of the household rejoices, for it is always an unwelcome time for him. But closely following it, especially in rural districts, are other duties of an equal important nature.

The pleasant (?) sound of the little pig or the venerable hog is heard in the land. 'Tis said that the sweetest note of a swan is heard just before its death, but this is certainly not the case with either of the quadrupeds above mentioned. Listen to it the next time you pass a farmyard, where the work of butchering is being carried on. Its final, agonizing squeel or grunt is disagreeable in the extreme. But people must have pork and buckwheat cakes, and the operation of an annual butchery of the animals which will furnish the first mentioned becomes a necessity.

To many these "butchering days" are occasions of positive pleasure, and they are being enjoyed from end to end of Centre county just now. Persons in the suburban districts assemble all their neighbors to aid in dispatching Master Pig or Mr. Hog, and are regaled at meridian time with an unusually elegant dinner. The friends in town often are recipients of presents of fresh sausage, spare ribs or some other delicate morsels. But, by the way, this reminds us that we are in town and have some friends in the country who have in all probabilty indulged in just such a butchering, and we are as susceptible to the charms of spare ribs and sausage as any other person. We positively refuse to write any more on this subject until we receive such a present.

House Plants for Winter.

The following in regard to caring for house plants in winter, will interest those of our lady readers who are fond of indoor shrubbery:

There are two ways of keeping them, especially large plants. One is to take them from the earth carefully, so as not to break the roots; shake off the loose earth, and hang them in a cellar where they will be warm and dry until the spring, when they can be planted out. The other is to bury the roots in the earth, set them where they will be safe from frosts, and water them occasionally. Hanging baskets are very nice, as they can be suspended from the tops of the windows and are entirely out of the way. Wire brackets and window shelves are very convenient in the winter for plants that require the sunshine. Ivies of all kinds need warmth, and will not live in the cellar, so they need cutting back when brought into the house. Great pains should be taken to keep all insects off the plants, as they will never thrive if infested with them. Frequent washing is the surest preventive; a pinch of sulphur buried in each crock will help to exterminate insects and kill any worms that may be in the earth. A little sulphur burned in the sitting room is as beneficial to plant health as it is to animal health, and ought to be attended to occasionally, as it destroys all fungous growths on walls or plant pots, and renders the atmosphere pure. Care must be taken not to wet the plants too much. Heliotropes, lilies and ivies require more drink than any other house plants.

—Both of our contemporaries—the *Watchman* and *Democrat*—assert that the late Robert Doak was a member of Gregg Post. If they had read the Daily News they would have been prevented from making this error, but now that they have both made the statement we are desired by the Post to contradict it. He was a soldier, and this fact alone drew the sympathy and aid of the Post toward him. He was not, however, a member of the Post.

—The Presbyterian wigwam, owing to its rickety condition, has been pronounced unsafe, and abandoned by the society. Hereafter the Sunday-school services will be held in the church, or until a new building shall have been erected. It is the intention of the society to build on the vacant lot adjoining the church, and a meeting of the prominent members was recently held to take the matter into consideration.

—An important gathering of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held next Friday night, when the committee to report upon a new constitution for that organization will meet, and the final ballot upon it will be taken.

Poetry.

Up and Down.

We're up to-day on fortune's hill
And free from every sorrow,
But in the wheel of good and ill
All may be changed to-morrow.
We're up and down as time flies on—
Now ease, now hardest labor—
No millionaire can safely frown
Upon his lowly neighbor.

Riches take wings—the man of wealth
May meet with sudden losses,
While he whose only store is health
May ride behind his horses;
Then do not slight the toiling poor,
For labor ne'er disgraces,
And though your fortune seems secure
Some day you may change places.

God help us all—we're poor at best—
Dependent od each other—
Though crowned with ease or sore distress'd,
Weak man is still man's brother.
Then when on fortune's top we stand,
No ill our state attending,
Let us extend a helping hand
To those about descending.

—*Francis S. Smith.*

All Hail the Oyster.

Let kings enjoy their viands grand,
Prepared by skilled and costly hand;
The fattest of the flock be theirs
And served upon the richest wares,
And eaten from their golden plate;
Of all famed dishes, old or new,
Give me a Yankee oyster stew.

Let Turks enjoy their stupid "kief,"
And Englishmen their vaunted beef;
And "haggis," Scotchmen say 's divine,
While Teutons praise their kraut as fine,
The French their "piece resistance" grand;
So through the dainties of each land,
But of the dishes nations through,
Give me a Yankee oyster stew.

Our Story Teller.

Good for Nothing.

Crash went the beautiful cut-glass vase on the stone steps, and down at the feet of the culprit lay the crushed roses amid the glittering ruin.

'Oh, Maud!' cried a low, grieved voice.

A white robe, dainty and perfumed, flashed through the open door in angry haste, and paused beside the gingham dress of the culprit.

'I knew it!' retorted a high-pitched voice, in calm despair. 'Each day sees my opinion of you verified, Kathleen. You are not to be trusted!'

'Surely, Maud, you do not think I *purposely* broke your vase?' asked the girl in gingham, looking half-proudly at the angry face of her elegantly-clad companion.

Maud Severn shrugged her shoulders—she had learned how from her French master; and with her head on one side, the action gave her quite a foreign air, *she* thought.

'What matters it whether you did it *purposely* or not?' she retorted, contemptuously. Those great, awkward hands of yours are forever doing mischief—they are truly good for nothing!'

Kathleen looked down at her brown hands and smiled sadly.

'True,' she said, as she bent down and gathered up the lovely roses, that seemed to cling tenderly to the lithe, brown fingers—'true, good for nothing as these things count in *your* world, Maud; but we are not at the end of time yet, and my record *may* read differently then!'

'What nonsense! You will never be ladylike or grateful, so do your best with your other virtues!' cried Maud, angrily, as the proud, quiet manner of the other betrayed a natural dignity *she* could not imitate. 'Put the roses in another vase, and clear away that rubbish!'

Kathleen was looking at the broken glass with a glad relief in her face.

'I can mend this, Cousin Maud,' she quietly said; 'and it can be used with safety.'

'It will take gentler fingers than yours,' laughed Maud, coolly. 'But do as you please. Only, Kathleen'—she paused at the door, looking back over her shoulder—'you needn't think it worth while to appear to-night. Mamma thinks three unmarried daughters sufficient to entertain the guests without—'

'A portionless niece of her dead husband's,' quietly interrupted the young girl, with a far away smile. 'I understand, Maud. Don't think I shall regret it. I do not like good-for-nothings any more than you do.'

Maud stamped her foot angrily.

'At least the new doctor is good for something!' she cried, eagerly, betraying her own tactics for the evening.

'So he should be, to fill the position he assumes. I trust he has more ambition than vanity, or the poor of Gilfor will suffer.'

Kathleen carried the vase within doors, and though she was quick at repartee, there were tears none the less in her gray eyes, and a wistful pain in her heart.

But she quickly completed her task of arranging the table and flowers; besides numerous little touches to fruits and ices, without which the effect would have been marred, if left to the one clumsy servant, or the indolent daughters of the house.

When all was done, she felt free to seek her own pleasure on that lovely June evening. And a strange pleasure it was for one so young.

She took down a broad brimmed hat from its familiar hanging place behind the kitchen door—it was needed too often in daily duties to rest idly beside her cousins' on the hall rack—and in her simple gingham dress, with its neat, white collar, hastened quickly through the back garden out on to the highway and took the road to the village.

'The new doctor!' she pondered. 'Ah, how he has disappointed me! I did hope that a clever, earnest physician would come to Gilford, and help the poor folk, and instead we have a fashionable, gay young man, who frequents lawn parties and flirts with silly girls. Oh, if I were only a man!'

Kathleen was crossing a muddy patch in the road as she arrived at this wish, and making a quick spring to the dry side of the road, turned her ankle with a sickening pain and fell prostrate upon the grassy bank.

'Oh, dear! Maud is right, after all, she moaned, in despair, half comical and yet painful withal. 'Two miles from the village or home, on a by-lane very few frequent, and unable to move with a sprained ankle.'

After summing up her position, Kathleen first laughed then cried.

'Poor old granny! she sobbed. She will think I have deserted her, and she is poor and ill, with no one to care for her but me, and now I cannot go to her.'

'Perhaps I can help you,' said a pleasant voice from the bank above her.

Looking up quickly, Kathleen met a pair of frank, brown eyes, that looked sensible enough to help her in her foolish predicament.

'I don't know—' she began dubiously.

'Well, there's nothing like trying, laughed the man on the bank, and down he came with a flying leap to her side. 'What is it? Broke anything, eh?'

Kathleen had to laugh, he was so pleasant and breezy.

'Oh, no; only twisted my ankle,' she said, slyly.

'Only! Hump! You are used to making light of great matters I see.'

And to Kathleen's horror down he cropped on his knees, and coolly took possession of her foot.

'So much for wearing low shoes, he said, half angrily, as he looked at the active foot, clad in an Oxford tie, and then deftly untied it and drew it off.

Kathleen grew indignant and red.

'You need not trouble yourself—' she began.

'Be still! I am a doctor, young lady, and know what sprains mean,' he coolly retorted moving the foot so gently, though her lips quivered with the pain.

A doctor! Kathleen looked full at him in astonishment. Not the new doctor, surely.

'You are going to spoil two engagements for me this evening, with this foot, young lady, so you must repay me with obedience. At one place music, laughter and bright smiles await me, to welcome me to my new home; at the other, a poor old woman is waiting to thank me for looking up my poor, the first thing after I take possession of my practice.

His frank eyes met the conscious gray ones looking so eagerly at him.

'You speak of my home and my poor old woman!' she cried out, gladly. 'Oh, I am so rejoiced you are good for something!'

He laughed heartily.

'Which you doubted. And so you were going to see the old woman when this happened? Then you are—'

'Kathleen Severn,' said the girl quietly.

'Doctor Oscar Ware, at your service,' retorted the cherry voice, as its owner doffed his hat. 'Now, Miss Kathleen, I know all about you, for Granny Duff is garrulous, and as you are used to obedience I expect you to mind me now. My horse is at the blacksmith's across the field, where I left him to be shod, while I came over here to gather wild roses for a sick lad in the village, and while I go after him you must sit still and wait for me.'

Kathleen started. Would he drive her home?

'Oh, but you must not!' she protested, in terror.

'Very well. Then I'll leave you sitting in the mud, waiting for a deliverer more to your taste,' said the doctor, coolly; rising from his knees.

Kathleen felt her eyes droop with sudden pain.

'Thank you!' she said gently, with a sadness in her voice that made him look at her. 'I will accept your help since I must.'

'Only because you *must?*'

'I am used to helping myself, but at last I am helpless.'

'I am glad to be the first to offer you help in your weakness,' said the frank voice, gently; and then away he sped across the field, leaving Kathleen dazed with sudden ideas and emotions, yet laughing low and shyly.

In a short while the doctor appeared on the road, driving a light wagon behind a strong brown horse, which he drew up before the mud-puddle, and sprang down lightly beside the young girl.

He raised her by her hand to one foot; she put the other down carefully, winced, turned pale, and, before she knew what next would happen, she was caught up in a strong pair of arms and lifted high above the mud into the wagon.

'There!' said the cherry voice, as the self-reliant young man took up the reins. Your foot is all right, Miss Kathleen. It is only strained a little; and by the day after to-morrow you may try another jump.'

Kathleen listened shyly; she was feeling emotions so new and strange that silence seemed to protect her from herself, and throughout the drive home she could only listen and rejoice at the brave nature of the new doctor.

Once only she spoke, to ask him to drive in the back gate and through the barnyard, so that her entrance might not be seen from the house. Then, as he left her at the kitchen porch, and gave her a little glass bottle, with the directions to apply it to her foot until the pain ceased, she raised her eyes, and said:

'I am glad you have come here, Doctor Ware. So many sad hearts need you.'

'But not brave ones like yours?' he said, sharply.

'Even I,' she softly said, as she turned away.

Kathleen grew more cheerful as the months went on, for her earnest, hopeful nature rejoiced that there was now another to care for and assist the poor and sad-hearted in the village.

A great pride grew in her as she heard her cousins condemn the new doctor as too democratic and hard-working to suit their idle tastes; and her eyes and lips grew brighter each day as some new tale of his cherry kindness came to her through village gossip.

They met but seldom, and then only a few words were uttered; but Kathleen felt the need of even those few words, and knew they helped her.

One day a letter came. She was not surprised; it seemed to her as if the time must come when his nature would claim hers, and she was tremulous with proud joy.

He spoke of their first meeting:

'Of that task were enamored my fingers I ween;
For they lingered full long o'er those fetters of sheen.'

'She smiled me her thanks, and turned from the spot,
With a look in her eyes I never forgot,
For it seemed to say, in language too true,
Thou'st fettered thy heart in the string of my shoe!'

'Good for something at last!' said Kathleen softly, as she told her tale to her aunt and cousins; and in the great light that beamed from her gray earnest eyes, they felt their selfish natures shrink and grow pitifully small.

She Went to the Ball.

I saw one striking example of the self-assurance of the American girl who this morning is the envy of all her fair companions of this hotel. She was a bright and handsome girl from some neighboring city, sat with some friends in the parlor of the Exchange Hotel, where the officers were loitering about for an hour or more previous to their departure for the ball room. Miss Columbia, with all the ambition of her sex, saw the handsome figures and glittering costumes of the French officers and longed to know something more of them. "Oh, my, how handsome," she exclaimed, as one by one the officers entered the parlors. "How sorry I am not to be able to go to the ball." And she gave her walking suit a little twist, as though, like Cinderella, she could transform it into a ball-room costume. The little "godmother" of the story book did not appear, however, but in her stead the magnificent form of Colonel Hippolyte William Bossan, of the Twentieth Dragoons, a gentleman whose resemblance to General Hancock has been so often remarked since his arrival. The Colonel bowed to the journalist and stopped immediately before him. Nothing was left but to present Miss Columbia, who could speak no word of French, to the superb Frenchman, who could speak no English. The young lady, by no means abashed, at once muttered her regrets at not being able to attend the festivities, and the Frenchman, through an interpreter, begged the young lady to go with him. The color flew to her cheeks, her eyes sparkled with delight, she hesitated a moment and then being an American girl, she went. How her lady companions were terrified. "Will she go with the fellow?" they exclaimed in chorus, as the girl took the arm of her escort, who was delighted at the prospect of so beautiful a companion. "She will," said the journalist, "and if I could I would like to supply you all with handsome French escorts." I saw them later, arm in arm, as silent as twin sphinxes. They danced early and often, however, and despite the mutterings of disapprobation that are being whispered about the ladies' parlors this morning Miss Columbia is the happiest girl in Richmond.

Tithing Eggs.

On last Sunday morning, an old Mormon whose wife was sick, attempted to cook a breakfast on his own book. He found some eggs in the pantry, which he proceeded to fry. It was pretty hard work to fry those eggs, but a good deal more of a job to eat them. One mouthful was enough, and the old fellow rushed up stairs with:

"Betsy, what in thunder's the matter with them eggs?"

"Did you get 'em in that earthen crock on the top shelf, just alongsde the sassengers?"

"That's the place."

"Oh, John, those eggs have been under the red hen two weeks. They ain't for table use. Them's tithin' eggs, John. When I can't hatch eggs I turn 'em over to the Lord."

The old man laughed inordinately and said that would be a good joke on Taylor, Penrose, et al. In connection with the above melancholy exposure of the luke-warmness in Israel, it is said that of late nearly all of the eggs which come into the tithing house are looked upon with suspicion.

THE funding operations of Secretary Windom are completed, the few remaining suspended cases having been disposed of, and $579,560,050 of bonds are continued at 3½ per cent. The total cost to the government was about $10,000, of which nearly $6,000 was for paper and printing of the bonds.

A Great Scheme.

The latest rumor of any magnitude is to the effect that a syndicate is in course of formation which proposes to control the entire anthracite coal production of the state. This is in part, an old story. It will be remembered that just prior to the last Reading election reports were current that Mr. Gowen had made an arrangement with Mr. Charles Parrish, of Wilkesbarre, by which the latter named gentleman was to mine all the Reading coal and the company was to receive 75 cents per ton for all thus mined. When the management of the company's affairs changed hands the matter dropped to be revived, it seems, in its present new dress. The idea now is not only to mine the Reading coal but also that of the entire state, completely monopolizing the coal production. The capital represented in the undertaking is stated to be $15,000,000, and among those interested are mentioned Messrs. Charles Parrish, of Wilkesbarre, William Audenreid, of Philadelphia, and Frederick A. Potts, of New Jersey, all of whom are gentlemen of experience. Mr. Audenreid, however, denies his connection with the scheme, and any authoritative confirmation it is almost impossible to obtain. The general opinion among coal operators is that while they have little doubt that such a syndicate is in contemplation, yet they have not the least belief in its final success, their idea being that the plan is impracticable. The details of the plans of the syndicate are not stated with any degree of fullness, though it is said that the members expect to clear an aggregate of $500,000 a year for their pains in handling the coal. Mr. Gowen has always contended that if the coal mined netted him $1 per ton it was all he could ask from the mines. Some people put the net profit the syndicate proposes to guarantee on each ton at seventy-five cents. This could be done, it is stated, by making the retail price of coal seven dollars per ton, and increasing the wholesale price proportionately. The production for the year will be about 27,000,000 tons, which represent a money value of about $85,000,000. The benefit to the producing companies, it is claimed, would be in getting rid of the enormous expense of yards, depots, wharves, etc., and clerk hire, all of which are concomitants of coal selling companies. All the properties used for the disposal of the coal would be leased by the syndicate, the producer getting so much net profit at the mines. The idea seems to be that individul operators who refuse to accept the syndicate's terms are to be forced into the arrangement by discriminating against them in the matter of shipment. This is one of the chief reasons, many persons state, why the proposed plan will not be carried to completion; for it is hardly to be supposed that such companies as the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Pennsylvania are going to sacrifice those who have been with them from the infancy of the trade to assist others.

It is also rumored that Vanderbilt and Gould have a finger in the pie, and that this is their strategic move to secure the coal traffic of the state.

Fun and Fancy.

Woman was made after man but the men have been after women ever since.

Carlyle frequently made mistakes in spelling. It is the same way with Josh Billings.

To tell some men not to associate with bad company, is tantamount to saying that they must get rid of themselves.

A Vassar college girl, upon being asked if she liked codfish balls, said she never attended any.

It is well enough to travel in search of your health, but pray do not forget to bring it back with you on your return.

It is a little singular that the oftener barrel-organ tunes are ground the duller they become.

Theodore remarked, when Angelina's father shoved him off the doorstep, that the old gentleman had considerable push about him.

'What time is it, please sir?' asked a small boy of a druggist. 'Why, I gave you the time a minute ago.' 'Yes, but I want it now for another woman.'

"Mamma, why don't we have pudding for breakfast?" "People don't have pudding for breakfast," was the reply. "Well, then," continued the boy, "it seems to me we have breakfast all the time!"

The editor of London *Punch* has fourteen daughters. When one of them misbehaves, he punishes her by compelling her to write all the jokes for punch for one week. This is what makes Punch so funny.

WHEN a man's money is gone his friends drop off like buttons from ready-made pants.

Potatoes planted must have their eyes about them if they are to come up.

Emblems of Mourning.

"I trust that black will not always remain the emblem of mourning in this country," said a dealer in mourning goods who is a scholar as well as a merchant. "It is not a suitable emblem, for it implies an basence of light and a want of life, which we certainly do not wish to convey as our conception of the state of our departed friends. Mourning is supposed to be the outward visible sign of inward grief. The notion of a change, however, wouuldnot be readily received, for when one has to put on the habiliments of woe, grief is too strong to be 'vercome by fashion."

'What other colors are used in mourning?"

"In Italy women grieve in white garments and men in brown. In China white is worn by both sexes. In Turkey, Syria, Cappadocia and Armenia celestial blue is the tint chosen. In Egypt yellowish brown, the hue of the dead leaf, is deemed proper, and in Ethiopia, where men are black, gray is the emblem of mourning. All these colors are symbols. White symbolizes purity, an attribute of our dead; the celestial blue, that place of rest where happy souls are at peace; the yellow of the dead leaf tells that death is the end of all human hope, and that man falls as the autumn leaf, and gray whispers of the earth to which all return. The Lycians considered mourning for the dead an effeminate practice, and so when they grieved they put on women's clothes as a symbol of weakness and as a shame to them forlack of manliness. The Trhacians made a feast when one of their loved ones died, and every method of joy and delight was employed. This meant that the dead had passed from a state of misery into one of never ending felicity. Black was introduced as mourning by the Queen of Charles VIII. Before that the French Queens wore white mourning and were known as white Queens.

She Took him at his Word.

Wriggles had some teeth pulled lately, and took cold in his jaw, which swelled until it looked like a prize water melon. He poulticed and bandaged it, all to no purpose, and walked the floor several nights with it, quoting choice extracts from Bob Ingersoll's lectures, but all to no purpose; it kept on swelling. The other morning he remarked to his wife that he'd give $50 to anyone that would give him a tremendous thump on it suddenly, without his expecting it, to see if it wouldn't burst the swelling. The dear woman, smiling to herself, went and gathered a bootjack, and stepping up quietly behind the old man as he was trying to strain some coffee through his teeth, lovingly inquired: 'Where does it pain you most, Wrig?' 'Oh, Lord! Right here, right here,' replied he, as he turned his jaw up and pointed to the apex of the protuberance. Taking a step back the dear woman raised the bootjack on high and hit him a regular bungstarter right in the centre of the calamity, and smilingly stepped back to await results. The old man's knees flew to his chin as he shut up like a patent rat-trap, and with a hollow groan he rolled off the chair on the floor. But he was up in a moment, and as he danced the can-can with original variations, his wife smilingly asked: 'Did it relieve you, dear?' And as he tried to howl out an answer old Mrs. Pry, who had just dropped in, beat a hasty retreat. And now the whole neighborhood has it that Wriggles has got 'em again. And as Mrs. Pry remarked, 'That'ere commit will be the death o' these old baldheads yet, settin' up to watch it.'

Check for Two Cents.

The wonderful exactness with which the P. R. R. Company conduct their business is strikingly illustrated by three checks now in the paymaster's office at the Union depot, Pittsburg. One of these checks is drawn for seven cents and two of them are for two cents—one of the latter dated February, 1880, and the other March 31, 1881, which reads as follows:

"No. 3381. Accounting Department P. R. R. Co., Phila., March 31, 1881. Merchants & Manufacturers National Bank, Pgh., Pa., for account of the Pa. Railroad Company. Pay to Adam Stonecker, or bearer, on the order of Robert Pitcairn, the sum of 02 (2) cents. M. Ross, for Auditor of Disbursements."

The two-cent internal revenue stamp is attached to the check. Adam worked only twelve minutes and then decamped, and has never put in his claim. If hereafter he appears and claims his check the proper officer is ready to be qualified to the correctness of the time taken.

The man who is a dead-head on the trunk lines from New York to Chicago considers the cut rates a great swindle. He used to save about twenty dollars on a trip; now he saves only seven.

Wringing a Mother's Heart.

There are critical moments when the only way of controlling a person who has become unmanageable by fright is to suddenly create a counter-fright. A case of a desperate expedient is mentioned in the following description by a correspondent of a thrilling scene on Snake River during the great Montana flood:

"The crowds on the banks were increasing. All travel was stopped. A short distance below a rope ferry was rigged. The delayed stage passengers must be the first to cross. It was a hazardous venture, but the ferryman had made a trial in safety.

"I was not a passenger, but I managed to smuggle in with the first boat load. There was one woman in the party, the mother of an infant—a child perhaps a year old.

"A gentleman volunteered to hold the child in the passage across, and seated himself in the boat behind the mother, both being seated near the gunwale. When the boat reached the middle of the stream and the passengers looked up the river and saw the waters rushing, tumbling down, almost like a cataract, and with a roar as great, the scene was terrible enough to move the stoutest nerves.

"The woman started and clutched nervously at the boat; the ferryman made frantic gestures to her with his hand, as if to say:

"You will drown us all."

"The boat was so full that the least incautious movement meant death, and the woman's clutching rocked the boat.

"She was powerless to resist the impulse, spite of the ferryman's appealing gestures and the hudging of her fellow passengers.

"The gentleman who was holding the child took in the situation, and, reaching his lips to the woman's ear, screamed—and she heard his voice above the roar of the waters:

"'If you touch the boat again I will throw your child overboard. We will all go together, but your child shall go first.'

"Her frame quivered, but she closed her hands tightly and crossed them in her lap. A few moments after and the bottom of the boat grazed the sand on the shore.

"A gentleman extended a hand to help the woman out. She stepped on the bow of the boat and fell face forward on the sands. She had fainted. When we opened her hands the blood gushed from the palms where she had dug the nails into them.

"Almost with the moment of her return to consciousness she commenced a tirade of abuse on the man who had threatened to throw her child overboard.

"Never you mind her blather, mister,' said the boatman 'you saved all our lives.'

"She looked at the ferryman, then at the object of her abuse, burst into tears, and said: 'Forgive me, sir.'

"The poor woman had the worst of the struggle, but she realized her obligations to a stronger person than herself, who was kind while he seemed cruel."—[Salt Lake Herald.

Washington Eighty Years Ago.

In November, 1800, President Adams removed his family from Philadelphia to Washington city and took possession of the building now known the world over as the "White House." It was not quite finished, had no fence around it, was located in a forest and three miles from the Capitol, to which Pennsylvania avenue had been cut through the trees and swamps. A letter of that day said: "In going to assemblies we have to drive three or four miles, and very often at the risk of an overturn, or of being stuck in the mud." Mrs. Adams, in writing to her daughter on the 21st of November, 1800, said that she arrived on the Sunday before, after a tiresome and dismal journey from Baltimore. "Here and there," she said, "is a small cot without a glass window, interspersed among the forests, through which you travel miles without seeing a human being." In speaking of the new Presidential mansion, she said, "It is on a grand scale, requiring about thirty servants." She was evidently a little disposed to complain of the crude condition in which she found everything, but she said: "If they will put me up some bells, and let me have enough wood to keep the fires, I design to be pleased." The house required great fires and she was annoyed at the difficulty in obtaining wood, when she was surrounded by forests, "because people cannot be found to cut and cart it." The price had gone up from $4 to $7, without affording the needed supply. In a letter she complained of the roads and the distances. "You can scarcely believe," she said, "that here in this wilderness city, I should find my time so occupied as it is. But my visitors come some three or four miles, and to return one of these visits is the work of a day. Mrs. Otis, my neighbor, is at lodgings almost a half mile from me, and Mrs. Senator Otis, two miles." The new city at that time contained about 2,600 inhabitants, who lived mostly in shanties and partly finished houses, scattered about at long distances, with the tumble down village of Georgetown, three miles away for its chief source of supply.

Humorous.

"Woman in the abstract"—a female shop lifter.

Motto for a church bazar—"A fair exchange is no robbery."

There is not much money in the train robbery business as there is in bank defaulting, but there is more fun.

"Time is money to me," said Brown. "So?" interrogated Fogg. "Well, lend me fifty, and I'll give you all the time you wish to collect it in.

Attention Farmers.

I have for sale the reversible slip point Plow Shares for the following plows: South Bend, Oliver, Syracuse, Wiard, and North Bend. These shares are guaranteed stronger than the common share. No share ever made has such wearing qualities as the reversible slip. Give them a trial. H. K. Hicks,
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Lyon & Co.

It is simply marvelous how quickly constipation, biliousness, sick headache, fever and ague, and malaria are cured by "Sellers' Liver Pills."
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Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, two doors north of office formerly occupied by the late firm of Yocum & Hastings. 13-40-1y

J. G. LOVE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja47t-tf

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE,
Attorney-at-Law,
office on High Street second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD,
Attorneys-at-Law,
v6 1-1y High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS
ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

STITZER & MAGEE,
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S. H. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office northeast corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 40-4w

D. S. KELLER,
Attorney-at-Law,
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TROUBLES CURED
13-28-6m

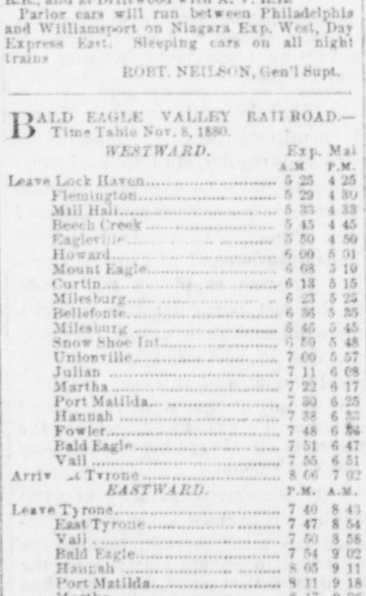
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Oct. 31, 1881:

	WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55	p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25	a m
"	" Williamsport	8 40	a m
"	" Jersey Shore	9 09	a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40	a m
"	" Renovo	11 05	a m
"	arr at Erie	7 45	p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	8 00	a m
"	" Harrisburg	12 15	p m
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 25	p m
"	" Lock Haven	4 20	p m
"	" Renovo	5 45	p m
"	" Kane	10 05	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 35	p m
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	12 10	p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 00	p m
"	" Williamsport	8 05	p m
"	arr at Lock Haven	9 10	p m
	EASTWARD.		
LOCK HAVEN EXP.	leaves L. H.	7 50	a m
"	" Williamsport	9 05	a m
	arr at Harrisburg	12 55	p m
"	" Philadelphia	5 15	p m
DAY EXP.	leaves Kane	6 00	a m
"	" Renovo	10 05	a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 15	a m
"	" Williamsport	12 15	p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 30	p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 05	p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	11 35	a m
"	" Renovo	9 60	p m
"	" Lock Haven	10 10	p m
"	" Williamsport	11 30	p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 00	a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00	a m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 15	a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 15	a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00	a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains. Wilkesbarre and Scranton.
Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.
Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.
Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains
ROBT. NEILSON, Gen'l Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table Nov. 8, 1880.

		Exp. A.M.	Mail P.M.
	WESTWARD.		
Leave	Lock Haven	5 25	4 25
	Flemington	5 29	4 30
	Mill Hall	5 33	4 33
	Beech Creek	5 45	4 45
	Eagleville	5 50	4 50
	Howard	6 00	5 01
	Mount Eagle	6 08	5 10
	Curtin	6 13	5 15
	Milesburg	6 23	5 25
	Bellefonte	6 36	5 35
	Milesburg	6 45	5 45
	Snow Shoe Int.	6 50	5 48
	Unionville	7 00	5 57
	Julian	7 11	6 08
	Martha	7 22	6 17
	Port Matilda	7 30	6 25
	Hannah	7 38	6 32
	Fowler	7 48	6 42
	Bald Eagle	7 51	6 47
	Vail	7 55	6 51
Arriv	at Tyrone	8 06	7 02
	EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave	Tyrone	7 40	8 43
	East Tyrone	7 47	8 54
	Vail	7 50	8 58
	Bald Eagle	7 54	9 02
	Hannah	8 03	9 11
	Port Matilda	8 11	9 18
	Martha	8 17	9 26
	Julian	8 24	9 35
	Unionville	8 32	9 43
	Snow Shoe Int.	8 39	9 50
	Milesburg	8 41	9 53
	Bellefonte	8 50	10 03
	Milesburg	9 03	10 15
	Curtin	9 15	10 25
	Mount Eagle	9 19	10 30
	Howard	9 26	10 37
	Eagleville	9 36	10 47
	Beech Creek	9 40	10 51
	Mill Ha	9 54	11 03
	Flemington	9 57	11 06
Arrive at	Lock Haven	10 01	11 10



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OF BASE BURNERS.

This Stove is well named. It has a Diving Flue in front, making it a Front Heater.

Immense Radiating Surface.

ALSO,

FORT ORANGE AND EASTLAKE.

We would call your attention to

The Welcome Home Heaters,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE.

Beautifully finished in Nickel. Our line of COOK STOVES and RANGES is complete.

CALL AND SEE US.

New Advertisements.

If you cannot read this print distinctly by lamp or gaslight in the evening at a distance of 10 inches, your eyes are failing, no matter what your age, and your eyes need help. Your sight can be improved and preserved if properly corrected. It is a wrong idea that spectacles should be dispensed with as long as possible. If they assist the vision use them. There is no danger of seeing too well, so long as the print is not magnified; it should look natural size but plain.

It is known to all who have been compelled to resort to the use of Spectacles (notwithstanding they may be perfectly fitted to correct the optical defects), that for some cause, not until recently well defined, their use was attended with fatiguing, smarting, and otherwise disagreeable sensations. This is a universal fact of experience, and has been supposed to be entirely beyond remedy. This disagreeable sensation and disturbance of the eye is produced chiefly, perhaps we ought to say entirely, from the fact that ordinary lenses increase the sensation of heat (to which the eye, more than any other organ or part of the body, is sensitive), as also the actinic or chemical properties of the rays of light.

It is well known that these peculiarities of light are identified with certain colors of each ray; and the point of importance, or without using technicalities, is to construct lenses so that these properties of light shall be neutralized; this can be done by introducing a neutralizing tint into their manufacture, the difficulty of which, however, consists in the selection of a color which shall have this effect, and, at the same time, shall not otherwise impair the lenses for purposes of vision. The

Arundel Tinted Lens

Is designed to effect this purpose. The peculiarity of its manufacture consists in the introduction into the glass of a slight Violet Color, *in such manner that the* high *and* low *numbers of the lens prepared from this glass, although* varying in thickness, *are of the same delicate tint and of sufficient power to neutralize the heating and actinic power of the rays of light. Read the following:*

[From R. S. Mershon, Esq., Zanesville, Ohio.]

"I have put the Arundels through the following tests:—I placed an eight-inch Arundel, and an eight-inch white lens side by side, sharply focused in the strong sunlight, with their foci directed on the bulbs of two thermometers, and the difference was four (4°) degrees in temperture in favor of the ARUNDEL. Again, I placed the same lenses side by side on a piece of sensitised photographic paper, and the white glass discolored the surface quicker than the ARUNDEL. These two tests prove these two points, viz: that the ARUNDEL intercepts the solar heat-rays and the chemical rays also."

And the following from a Centre county man whose letter can be seen at my store:

* * * *"I am very much pleased with the glasses. They have been more beneficial to my eyes than all the medicine I ever put in them."*

If you experience any unpleasantness in reading or can't see distinctly, come in and have your eyes tested. I think I have something good for you.

FRANK P. BLAIR,
Brockerhoff House Block

Miscellaneous.

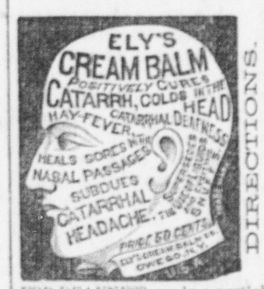
Job Printing.

ALL KINDS OF
JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED IN THE BEST MANNER AT THE
Bellefonte Republican Office.
An Assortment of Beautiful New Type Just Received.

Job Printing.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED THE AUTHOR.

A new & great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life," bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pages, contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 c.; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch st. Boston.
KNOW THYSELF.

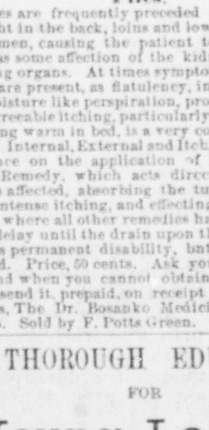


DIRECTIONS. For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the head, &c., insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing, and healing the diseased membrane.
FOR DEAFNESS, apply a particle into the ear
ELY'S CREAM BALM
Having gained an enviable local reputation, displacing all other preparations in the vicinity of discovery, is, on its merits alone, recognized as a wonderful remedy wherever known. A fair trial will convince the most skeptical of its curative powers. It effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation and irritation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized after a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh. As a household remedy for cold in the head it is unequaled. The Balm is easy to use and agreeable. Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of 50 cents will mail a package. Send for circular with full information.
ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N.Y.
For sale by F. Potts Green, druggist, and by wholesale druggists generally. 9-26t (28-24t)

Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose that he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times symptoms of indigestion are present, as flatulency, indigestion, etc. A moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed, is a very common attendant. Internal, External and Itching Piles yield at once on the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure where all other remedies have failed. Do not delay until the drain upon the system produces permanent disability, but try it and be cured. Price, 50 cents. Ask your druggist for it, and when you cannot obtain it of him, we will send it, prepaid, on receipt of price. Address, The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua Ohio. Sold by F. Potts Green. 21-17t

A THOROUGH EDUCATION
FOR
Young Ladies!
Hollidaysburg Seminary,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.
A very healthful location; beautiful surroundings. Offers to young ladies all the advantages of a Christian home, with thorough course of instructions in the higher branches of education.
Terms, $250.00 per Annum,
Including board and attendance, use of library, periodicals, and tuition in all English branches. Music and Art extra.
Annual Term, forty weeks. For catalogue with full information, address,
Rev. Dr. R. S. HITCHCOCK,
Principal, Hollidaysburg, Pa.



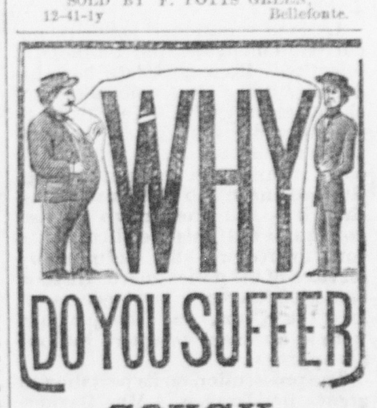
37-13t

STARTLING DISCOVERY!
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

Medical.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
For all Female Complaints.
This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.
It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach
It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.
For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper.*
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.
SOLD BY F. POTTS GREEN,
12-41-1y Bellefonte.



With that **COUGH** when there is a remedy at hand so **pleasant**, so **certain**, and so **safe**, that the most delicate child may take it without danger. It is called
GREEN'S Comp. Syrup of TAR, HONEY & BLOODROOT
It contains all the virtues of Tar in a *concentrated* form, combined with the best **Expectorants** and **Anodynes**, the whole prepared without the aid of heat, forming the BEST KNOWN REMEDY for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Try one bottle and be convinced. Price **50 cents** per bottle. Manufactured only by
F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink,)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.
And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all other Bitters.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.
12-43

PE-RU-NA
This is a new remedy, originally compounded and introduced to the medical profession and the public at large by S. B. Hartman, M. D., of 357 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., who has prescribed it to over 40,000 patients, and in every case with the most gratifying success.
Its effect upon the system is entirely unlike that of any other remedy, and is the only medicine needed in almost every disease to which flesh is heir—Epilepsy (Falling Fits) being the only exception. In this PERUNA should not be used. In Constipation and Diseases of the Female Organs and Bladder, MANALIN should be given with it. PERUNA is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, each one, according to medical authors, a great remedy in itself.
Dr. Hartman has succeeded in extracting the active principles from these ingredients and in combining them into one simple compound, which at once coincides with the VIS MEDICATRIX NATURA in every disease, and the work of restoration commences with the first dose. There is not an organ that it will not reach nor a disease it will not cure. For particulars send for a pamphlet.
S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborn, Ohio.
MAN-A-LIN
13-13-1y

KANSAS LANDS AND WESTERN EMIGRATION. For terms, low rates of fare and tickets, apply to
WM. SHORTLIDGE,
District Agent Kansas Division Union Pacific Railway, [12-40-1y] Bellefonte, Pa.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' thistp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

To insure insertion, advertisements MUST be in no later than Monday noon.

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Still Choosing Jurors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Seventy-five men, citizens of the United States and residents of the District of Columbia, followed one another into the witness box of the Supreme Court room to day and expressed their belief in Guiteau's guilt. All but eight or ten declared that this conviction on their part was so settled that they were disqualified thereby for jury duty. Of those who thought they were still able to decide the case on its merits only, four were acceptable to both sides and were agreed upon as arbiters of life and death.

Little of sensational incident occurred to interrupt the business of selection. Each candidate had his peculiarities of face, demeanor, and character, which gave an interest to the proceedings, but apart from these illustrations of human nature the court room scenes were not striking. Guiteau made no demonstrations, though he had one or two excited colloquies with his neighbors of a sort to require the admonitory services of his police guard. He took an active interest in the business before the Court, and the jurymen were in no case accepted without his approval.

The prosecution on its part showed great indifference. Mr. Davidge seemed to be charged with the duty of watching this step in the case, but while he paid vigilant attention he asked very few questions, and acquiesced in the wishes of the defence in every particular, save that the prosecution challenged one juror who had commended himself upon a long and sharp catechism to Mr Scoville. Judge Porter sat listlessly, or occupied himself in the examination of legal manuscripts and authorities. Young Mr. Robinson had very little to say, and was rarely consulted by Mr. Scoville. He made but one effort to assume responsibility and was then opposed, though not in an unfriendly way, by his colleague, and he subsided. Guiteau and others of the family group shook hands with him when they met in the court, but his relations with them are evidently unsatisfactory. No mention was made to-day by him or any one of a desire on the part of the defence for additional counsel.

The talesmen were discharged, as they filed through the witness box, for various reasons. One was beyond the limit in age, two or three were excused on doctors' certificates, two or three more had done jury duty previously within two years, but the great majority were told to stand down because they confessed to an insuperable prejudice against the accused man. Several were very decided, and even brutal, in their expressions of opinion. One man looked sternly at the prisoner as he sat by his sister's side and said he thought he should be hung or burnt. A number said they were firmly convinced he should be hung. Guiteau winced at times under these ominous opinions, which gained additional significance from their very evident popularity with the audience, and it must have been a trying ordeal for the brother and sister. Several of the talesmen, however, behaved with better taste, contenting themselves with the statement that they felt they could not sit on the jury with justice to Guiteau.

The four finally accepted said little more favorable to the prisoner than that they were not insensible to evidence and argument. Guiteau, however, seemed very well satisfied with the selections.

While the attention of Guiteau was for the most part riveted on the task of selecting proper jurors, he occasionally had his mind recalled to the merits of the case. At such times he showed his customary frenzy of temper and violence of language. He once leaned over to his brother and said in low tones, but such as were audible to those in his immediate vicinity:

'This is all politics and nothing but politics. If necessary I will insist on the jury being all Democrats, and make it a party issue. It's politics from top to bottom, and my friends have got to see me through.'

His brother nodded and soothed him into silence. The family, in their intercourse with him, treat him as one of disordered mind, never contradicting or opposing him save when absolutely necessary, and then in the gentlest manner. They assent to his wildest speeches and try to pacify him as soon and with as little trouble as possibe.

The Sensation of the Hour.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The fifth day of the famous trial—famous only, perhaps, through the exalted station of the victim and the unforseen gravity of the results of the crime—was marked by an unmistakably increased interest on the part particularly of the better classes of the community. Long before the hour of the opening of the court several hundred ladies and gentlemen had ressembled in the eastern corridors, and patiently awaited admission to the court room.

At 9 o'clock the prison van drove up and Guiteau, clutching a huge bundle of papers in his manacled hands, shuffled hurriedly into the building. There was a marked absence of noisy demonstration on the part of the bystanders, yet Guiteau plainly showed the fear of sudden violence, which always marks his movements whenever he deems himself at all exposed to danger. He was taken to the prisoners' room and devoted himself to reading the papers. At 9.30 the seats reserved for the general public were entirely filled, four-fifths of them being occupied by ladies.

The appearance and general demeanor of the assemblage was in marked contrast with that of previous days, and seemed to be entirely free from the rougher element so conspicuous upon the opening day. Upon the opening of the court Mr. Scoville arose to make an explanation, and requested the court to take some measures to prevent the prisoner from giving to the public his unauthorized communications, and also to prevent the annoying interruptions of the prisoner in the court room. This brought on a scene, during which Guiteau demanded that Mr. Scoville should go out of the case; that he was no criminal lawyer and had no sense; that he talked one thing to him in private and another in public. Mr. Scoville endeavored to explain to the court, but Guiteau became more and more excited, and addressed himself alternately to the court, to Mr. Scoville and to bailiffs who were endeavoring to keep him quiet.

Guiteau was at last quieted and the court proceeded to business. Among those who testified were Ellen M. Ridgeley, Joshua A. Davis, gate geeper at the Baltimore and Potomac depot, William S. Crawford, John R. Scott, Edward L. DuBarry, Patrick Kearney, John Taylor, Aquilla Barton, Byron Ardrews, Sevillon A. Brown, Adolphus Eckloff and J. Stanley Brown, the latter private secretary of President Garfield.

Another Shot at Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—During the trial Saturday a man who was in the court room told a bailiff that he wanted to get a seat near District Attorney Corkhill.

"Why do you wish to sit there?"

"I want to see him. I came a thousand miles to see him. I must have a seat by his side," replied the man.

As he appeared to be somewhat under the influence of liquor he was refused this and finally expelled from the room. Some say that this is the man who tried to kill Guiteau in the van, but it lacks confirmation, though the description would warrant the presumption of the identity.

When Guitean was put in the van there was a man about twenty-seven years of age on a sorrel horse within a few feet of the vehicle. He followed at some distance, and when it had reached the intersection of East Capitol and First streets, about three-quarters of a mile from the Court House, he stopped his horse and fired into the left side of the van. This caused no little confusion, and as soon as the policeman returned the fire there was a general rush of people to the scene. Within the past three days the mounted guard that had attended the van has been discontinued. To day Deputy Marshal Perry Carson, who stood on the steps, and policeman Edelin, who rode with the driver, constituted the only guard. Had there been a mounted officer with the van it is hardly probable that the attempt to shoot Guiteau would have been made. There are several statements about the details, though all agree as to the general facts.

DETAILS OF THE ATTEMPT.

One statement is as follows:—Guiteau was standing in the front of the van looking through the small hole of the vehicle, a policeman being on the left and the driver on the right of the seat. The colored guard Perry Carson was on the steps at the back of the van. The man who fired the shot followed the van five or six blocks from the Court House and could see Guiteau from the aperture in the rear of the van. In order to avoid the risk of firing at him from behind and hitting some one else, he rode up to the left of the vehicle and, after getting alongside where the prisoner was supposed to be standing, discharged his pistol, but as he miscalculated Guiteau's exact location the ball penetrated the side of the van about a foot in front, grazing the top of his left arm, two inches below the elbow, making a flesh bruise but no wound. Guiteau's coat and shirt sleeve were torn by the bullet, which, striking the opposite wall of the van, rolled down on the floor, where it was found.

Pennsylvania Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—General Harry White had a long interview with President Arthur to-day. The subject of the conversation was the political situation in the State and the present organization of federal service there. The President displayed remarkable familiarity with Pennsylvania politics and showed a disposition to take such action as would strengthen the party as well as promote the efficiency of the service. The President asked a number of questions to which Gen. White replied, giving full information on the subject mentioned. It is quite evident that a thorough overhauling of all branches of the service in Pennsylvania is contemplated.

Mr. Jackson, whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Collectorship of Internal Revenue for the Indiana district, is in the city. No change will be made in Pennsylvania appointments until after the meeting of Congress. It is not improbable that Pennsylvania will then receive the Second Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury, which has jurisdiction of decision growing out of the customs laws, and also several bureau appointments. In such an event it is not unlikely that some of the Pennsylvanians who now hold these appointments will be displaced.

Was She Murdered?

Under the above title the Lock Haven *Daily Journal*, of yesterday contained an account of a supposed murder in that city, which occurred on Saturday afternoon. It was thought at first that the woman, whose name was Maggie Sullivan, had been killed by falling down stairs.

Upon the arrival of the Coroner and Dr. Larimer, a slight examination was made. No dislocation of the neck could be found, but Coroner Mader found a round dent of some kind on the left side of the head. While searching the house a hammer was found and a hair was discovered on the side of the instrument.

The Coroner's Jury assembled at the house of deceased at half past six p. m., and the work of taking testimony commenced at 7 o'clock. The examination was conducted by District Attorney Clough. After Sullivan and testified, the District Attorney ordered his detention, and Officer Fowler conveyed him to jail.

The testimony before the Coroner's jury increased the suspicions already entertained.

Last evening the NEWS received the following special:

LOCK HAVEN, Nov. 21, 7 p. m.—The Coroner's Jury in the Maggie Sullivan murder case, just rendered a verdict implicating her husband.

An Estimable Character.

In the current number of the *Presbyterian* there is published an earnest eulogy of the merits and virtues of a lady recently deceased that will be of special interest to many readers of the *North American*, because it is a tribute to the mother of Mr James Milliken, of Bellefonte, a gentleman well-known in Philadelphia, as elsewhere throughout the country. Mrs. Nancy M. Reed—for thirteen years after the death of her first husband Mrs. Milliken became the wife of General William Reed, whom she also outlived—seems to have been a woman of remarkably fine character, and the obituary notice to which we have referred records her as possessed to a high degree of the religious faith and virtues which are so frequently the attributes of that Scotch-Irish people from whom she sprang. Her years were ripe, for she was born in 1798, and it must have been a consoling thought to the kindred who mourn her that all of these years were filled with honor, faith and piety.

We clip the above tribute to the mother of our widely known and much honored citizen, James Milliken, Esq., from the columns of the *North American*, of Philadelphia.

—The funeral services Thursday afternoon over the remains of Miss Mollie Ray were long and exceedingly solemn and impressive. Rev. George Penepacker delivered an appropriate sermon. Two of the hymns sung were selected by Miss Ray for that occasion when she was aware—although her friends would not believe it—that her demise was close at hand. Miss Ray had been for a long time a member of the M. E. Church, and was one of the most faithful and zealous attendants. When her health would permit, she was never absent from any service. It is hard to part with such from this life, but the friends left behind have less cause for grief because of the happiness upon which the deceased enter in the life to come.

—The glass works are either going to start up or close up. There are so many rumors afloat it is hard to tell which.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—Lancaster gave $2,007.25 to the Michigan sufferers.

—The commissioners met Monday morning to transact important business.

—A grand military dress ball will be held at Renovo on Thursday of this week.

—The best cigars manufactured are on sale at Harry Green's stand in the drug store.

—The Trial List for first week of November term of Court will be found in this issue.

—Those who intend to make mince pies can purchase the necessary groceries of Sechler & Co.

—Wouldn't it be a good plan to tear down the Presbyterian wigwam before it falls down? In case of a sudden collapse someone might get hurt or scared to death.

—The Williamsport *Sun* remarks that some of the girls of that city wear three bracelets on each arm. Some Bellefonte ladies show better sense by not wearing any.

—To men pho want a fine stylish suit of winter clothing, they had better leave their orders now with Mr. Jackson at the Bee Hive. All goods marked it plain figures.

—Now is the time to lay in your supply of bed clothing, comfortables, quilts and blankets. The largest stock and lowest prices at the Bee Hive. All goods marked in plain figures.

—Heretofore it has been difficult to find children's cloaks at moderate prices. They have got them at the Bee Hive. Call and see for yourselves. All goods marked in plain figures.

—Bellefonters smoke as many or more cigars than the residents of any other town of equal size, and it is, perhaps, due to the fact that Harry Green sells the best that can be obtained.

—A letter addressed to Mr. William Husband, Fleming, Centre Co., Pa., is held at the postoffice in this place An expenditure of 3 cents for postage will put Mr. Husband in possession of his letter.

—Ladies' and children's underwear an hosiery, gloves, laces, dress trimmings and many novelties. An immense stock at unparalelled prices at the Bee Hive. Everything marked in plain figures.

—The roads leading to and from Bellefonte are not in as good a condition for pleasure driving as they might be. A two mile drive on some of them is enough to throw a sensitive person into convulsions.

—Saturday was the time appointed for the disposal of the Building and Loan Association property, but those whom we met did not seem to know whether the sale was to take place or not, and so we suppose it has been postponed indefinitely.

—The frosty atmosphere of yesterday morning infused an unusual amount of activity into the legs of pedestrians and caused the proboscis of the early riser to glow like a jack-lantern on a hazy morning.

—Bellefonte attorneys say that Court business in this county is duller at present than it has been for years before. This speaks well for the people of the county but lessens the flow of "swag" into the lawyers' coffers.

—The Temperance meeting at Milesburg on Saturday evening proved to be as enjoyable as was anticipated. The dialogue was delivered in a spirited, effective manner, evincing some talent in those who participated.

—The advent season will be ushered in next Sunday. It commemorates the few days which intervened just before the birth of Christ and terminates on Christmas. By several of the Protestant churches and the Roman Catholic church it is held in great reverence, and observed by numerous services of an interesting character.

—On Saturday evening last almost a fatal shooting accident occurred at Salt Lick in Clearfield county. A man named Moore, who drives the stage between that place and Sinnemahoning, was handling a revolver when the instrument was discharged, its contents entering the body of his wife. It was at first feared the lady would die, but the bullet has since been removed, and it is believed that in its course through the left side to the back no vital part was injured.

—The Osborne Comedy Company, which was to have exhibited in this place on Friday, proves to be a *comedy* after all, as it failed to put in appearance. They passed through this place on their way to Altoona, where they will exhibit this evening. They are in debt to Bellefonte parties about $20, and doubtless expected to escape without paying it, but Manager Sourbeck will send an agent to Altoona to-day to collect the money. Persons in other towns should be on their guard against such a set of rascals.

The Bee Hive.

It is not every hive of bees that can change "king bees" so quietly and peacefully as was the case with the Bee Hive stores of this place a few days ago. Messrs. Bauland & Newman have retired from control and the Goldsmith Brothers have now assumed possession, all the business details of the concern moving along quietly and tranquilly. The Bee Hive stores are constantly increasing in the extent of their business. They occupy the two large store rooms on Allegheny street, so long known as the "Bee Hive" stores. In the larger apartment is the most extensive stock of dry goods ever brought to this place. They make a specialty of fine dress goods and trimmings. The stock of dry goods now in this apartment fills every shelf and is well displayed. This stock is constantly being increased from the wholesale department in New York city. In the smaller apartment is a well-selected variety of cloths and cassimers and gents' dress goods. Another room in the rear of these apartments is occupied by those who are employed on the manufacture of custom-made clothing, and judging by the number at work the patronage of this department must be large. The second floor is also occupied by the firm. In one room are three or four young ladies engaged in making overalls. It is the intention of the firm to run this department by steam. New machinery will be put in, and overalls will be sent from Bellefonte to the New York market. Think of that! In another room is a vast pile of trunks. The firm gives employment to about twenty-five persons, this being of as much actual benefit to Bellefonte as many business enterprizes the presence of which is so much sought.

—During last week 7253 immigrants arrived at New York. * * There were 449 births, 259 marriages and 699 deaths in New York city last week. These two items are found together in an exchange. And so it ever seems to be. The number of deaths in that great city is largely in excess of the births, and her increase of population is due to the thousands of immigrants who arrive every week. In Centre county it is not so. Our increase of population and importance is as much due to the existence in our midst of such grocery stores as Sechler & Co.'s as to any other single fact. Sechler's establishment contains a large and carefully selected sotck of groceries of the purest and most wholesome kind. Our health and happiness largely depends upon what we eat, and such stores are always an inestimable blessing and convenience.

—What the world demands of man is manliness; what it demands of woman is regular, old-fashioned womanliness, and we are sorry to say that there is in each case more demand than supply. What the people of Bellefonte demand of grocery stores is a constant supply of fine goods. In this last particular there is also more demand than supply except in the case of Sechler & Co., who can meet the demand in every instance. The supply at this store is renewed as fast as it is exhausted, and thus the groceries are always kept sweet, pure and wholesome.

—An enormous quantity of meat has been consumed since Sechler opened his meat market, because he sells such a superior article for the usual price that many are tempted to buy who would not otherwise do so.

—Some lady of this city should take the agency for the popular and useful book, "Practical Housekeeping," issued by the Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn. It sells rapidly on its merits. Address the publishers for terms. 45t4

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan. 14, '80.

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.

MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

A SMOOTH complexion can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. Regulating the internal organs and purifying the blood it quickly removes pimples and gives a healthy bloom to the cheek. See notice. 45t4

—The largest assortment of black and colored cashmeres, new bronze cashmeres from 25cts. up to $1.35 from the regular width up to 48 inches wide at Lyon & Co's.

Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy has cured cases of Piles of ten years' standing. An absolute cure for lame back is Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure.

NEVER confound the bad with the good remedies; the very best we know of is Peruna.—*Star.*

No one can be healthy with a torpid liver and constipation. Take Manalin.

FATAL NEGLECT.

How Careless Oversight Bro't About the Most Serious Results, and how it Might have been Avoided.

The Importance of Attention to the Details of Life.

Early last spring the elegant mansion of one of New York's wealthiest capitalists, situated on a beautiful hill in New Jersey, was turned into a house of mourning. It had been constructed on the most approved sanitary and scientific principles. Thousands of dollars had been expended in the drainage, plumbing and ventilation. The surroundings were healthful, the air was pure, and yet an epidemic of diphtheria swept away a family of young and beautiful children. It was the theory of the physicians that the house was filled with malaria, which always invites diphtheria, and, skeptical as the father was, he instituted a rigid examination. Every closet, pipe and drain was found to be perfect, and they were about to give up, baffled, when by accident they examined the furnace fresh air box, and a few feet from its opening, in a neighbor's lot, they discovered a mass of putrifying garbage. The mystery was explained. The malaria had found an entrance through the "fresh" air flue, and three loved ones perished because some one blundered. The same result was seen at Princeton College, seven students losing their lives by faulty drainage of the college grounds. These occurrences were not "dispensations of Providence," they were the result of plain carelessness.

Life is a constant struggle for existence, and as the fittest always survives, it is the duty of every man to acquaint himself with the methods of prevention and cure of influences which would hurry him to the grave. There is much doubt nowadays as to what, for instance, causes malaria, but there is no doubt that it is the basis of the most obstinate chronic disorders. Not many years ago a celebrated physician of London discovered what is known as Bright's disease of the kidneys. While most of the characteristics of this dreadful malady have been known, yet one of its most peculiar features is of recent discovery, i. e., that it produces general derangement of the tissues, and involves other organs of the body long before the kidneys themselves seem to be affected. There is no pain in the kidneys nor in their vicinity. The water may not be albuminous; there may be no casts, and yet Bright's disease may exist and disorder the entire system.

Prof Wm. H. Thompson, M. D., of the chair of Materia Medica, in the University of the City of New York, in a recent lecture before the students of Bellevue College Hospital, says, "Bright's disease has no symptoms of its own, but has the symptoms of every other disease you can think of." Albumen and casts may or may not be present; nor is the specific gravity an absolute and infallible test. Dr. Thompson says kidney disease is probably the commonest cause of death in this climate among adults, more so even than consumption, but it is a very deceptive disease. If a man breaks a limb he will expect pain in the injured member; if a bullet crushes into the body he will at least suffer pain in the wounded part, but in diseases of the kidneys he will suffer most in the other organs of the body. These sufferings are only the effects, the cause is behind them, and if that cannot be removed there can be no cure of the effects. Some of the commonest ailments of humanity are the sure symptoms of Bright's disease. When the kidneys have been diseased for a certain time there will occur strange disorders in the head, throbbing headaches, disturbed vision; the memory loses its power. These are secondary symptoms of Bright's disease.

Again, the lungs are a favorite field of operations, and diseased kidneys produce pleurisy, bronchitis (with or without cough), great paleness, sudden and strange attacks of asthma, and the spitting of blood. These are secondary effects of Bright's disease.

The heart, in the effort to force blood into the diseased organs, which are swollen by reason of kidney disease, becomes exhausted, hardened or enlarged, or valvular disease follows, with great distress under the breast bone. These are secondary symptoms of Bright's disease.

Dr. George Johnson, a great authority, over 20 years ago pointed out that whatever disease affects the kidneys produces the same effect in the liver, and the purging of blood, nausea, vomiting of bile and food, indigestion, constipation, piles, dizziness, persistent diarrhoea coming on suddenly to a person who has always been robust are certain secondary symptoms of Bright's disease.

Having made a tour of the body and finding no other organs which it can destroy, then the disease returns to the kidneys; the back aches intolerably, the urine is dark, full of brick-dust and ropsy; casts appear, albumen is abundant; then come great muscular relaxation and nervous prostration; great puffs appear under the eyes, the countenance is pale and wears an appearance of fright, convulsions ensue, the fatal diarrhoea or pneumonia sets in, and death is the end. These declarations are the warnings of men of high authority in medical science, whom we cannot dispute if we would. We expect, when our physician visits our bedchamber, he will come with the possibility of healing; but there is no disease which he approaches with the certainty of failure as Bright's disease. Is there no hope of cure? Must this great malady increase the number of its victims at the rate of 25 per cent. a year, and we be powerless to prevent? Dr. Holland says all medical practice is experimental, and that any remedy that cures is entitled to the confidence and patronage of the people. The only criterion of excellence is success, and, he says, this is the basis of popular judgment. The doctors admit they can do nothing for a person in the

toils of Bright's disease; but happily, the oftimes wiser school of independent investigators has not so failed. A few years ago a well known medical practitioner found the vegetable elements which diseased kidneys and liver needed as a food and restorer, and knowing how widely these diseases prevailed he sold the formula to Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y. This gentleman began its manufacture on a most extensive scale, and to-day Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is used more generally than any other known compound. The manufacturers of this remedy know, from the unsolicited testimony of hundreds of cases cured of the worst form of Bright's disease, that it is an almost absolute specific, based on a new and proved theory of treatment for every form of kidney and liver disease, and they are ready to prove to any one that they make no claim that others cannot verify by their own experience. Indeed, the best physicians prescribe it, and it is everywhere conceded to be one of the greatest discoveries modern medical science has given the world. The following items are the facts of science and authority:

First—More persons are afflicted with or die of Bright's disease than any other one disease except consumption. [Authority, Drs. Roberts and Thompson.

Second—The disease has no certain symptoms of its own, revealing itself through disorders in other organs. [Roberts, Thompson and Johnson.

Third—"While the medical fraternity is loth to acknowledge itself baffled, it cannot be denied that with the exception of one proprietary medicine, there is no known cure of Bright's disease. [Craig.

What the remedy is has been fully explained in this article, and in commending it to our readers we appeal not to their credulity but to their judgment and common sense. It is not only pure and vegetable in its nature, but it has proven so effective that it is used more extensively than any other known remedy now before the people. It has cured even the most pronounced case of Bright's disease, and is an absolute specific for all kidney difficulties which are the first stages of this most terrible complaint. These are facts which every one of forethought can appreciate, and by the observance of which all can avoid the misery of "a fatal neglect."

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

One greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition. 13-40-3m.

—A big line of men's and boys' boots and shoes, from the cheapest to the best, at Lyon & Co's.

THERE is hardly a disease considered incurable, that could not be cured by Peruna.

EMPLOY no more quack doctors and quack medicines; rely wholly on Peruna.

—An immense stock of clothing, overcoats' ulsters, suits and pants at Lyon & Co's.

—The best stock of ladies' and children's shoes, including Elkin's celebrated shoes, of which we have the sole agency. Every pair guaranteed both in workmanship and stock, at Lyon & Co's.

—Ladies' dolmans from $5 up to very best. Ladies' light coats and black coats from $2.25 up. A large stock of children's coats at Lyon & Co's.

HUNDREDS of men, women and children rescued in every community from beds of sickness and almost death and made strong by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidence in the world of its sterling strength.—*Post.* 45tf

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great medicine for the cure of all female complaints, is the greatest strengthener of the back, stomach, nerves, kidneys, urinary and genital organs of man and women ever known. Send for circulars to Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

—Blankets, flannels, shawls, underwear for men and boys, ladies and children; an immense stock at low prices at Lyon & Co's.

—$40,000 worth of dry goods, dress goods, blankets, shawls, flannels, notions, etc., at Lyon & Co's.

THE largest assortment of fall and winter suitings and overcoatings. Leave your orders now.
44tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

A GREAT OFFER FOR

HOLIDAYS!

PIANOS and ORGANS at extraordinary low prices for cash. Instalments received. Splendid organs, $45, $50, $60 up. Magnificent 7½ oct. Rosewood Pianos, Stool and Cover, only $190. Warranted 6 years. Illustrated catalogue mailed. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers, 826 Broadway, New York. 45-4t

WANTED ON SALARY.

Men to sell Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, etc. No previous experience necessary. Expenses paid. J. F. LECLARE, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. 45-4t

Doll & Mingle

Warrant all goods they recommend. Try them. Boockerhoff House Block, Allegheny street, Bellefonte. 46tf

NOTICE.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Huston twp., on farm of Hugh Adams, on or about the 15th of October, a yearling steer, white, with a mixture of red hair, and red ears, with a half-moon notch on underside of left ear and a piece off the end of right ear. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the animal away, or it will be disposed of according to law.
4614 DAVID FRANTZ.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Isaac Miller, late of the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, deceased, have been granted to Robert Valentine, Jacob D. Valentine and Elizabeth D. Miller, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay. ROBERT VALENTINE,
JAC. D. VALENTINE,
4616 ELIZABETH D. MILLER.

New Advertisements.

FOR

Boots and ShOes

Try Doll & Mingle, Bellefonte, Pa. Largest stock and lowest prices 46tf

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be exposed to sale, on the premises in Milesburg, on Wednesday Dec. 7th, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate late of Samuel Wilson, dec'd, viz: A certain lot situate on the north-east corner of Water street and extending back 120 feet to an alley, thereon erected a two story lath and plaster house, stable, &c. Terms—One-half cash, the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.
JOSEPH CROTZER,
4513 Administrator.

B.—BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES—Magnificent holiday presents; square grand pianofortes, four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxed, $ 22.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices $800 to $1,000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use; upright pianofortes, $125 to $275; catalogue prices $500 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe, as thousands testify; write for a mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's cabinet organs, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward; visitors welcome; free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey. 45-3t

Book Agents Send your address. It will pay you. A. GORTON & CO., Phila. 45-4t

GOOD HAND-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At prices generally paid for common Eastern trash. DOLL & MINGLE.

$2 Watches. Stem Winders $2.50. White Metal Hunting Case $3. Imitation gold $6. Solid gold $12. Cheapest and best for use or speculative purposes. Valuable catalogue free. Thompson & Co. 152 Nassau St. N.Y.

EXECUTORS' SALE!

Will be sold at public auction on the premises, in Ferguson township, about one and a half miles from Rock Spring, near Pennsylvania Furnace, on

Thursday, Dec. 22nd,

Commencing at 1 o'clock p. m., the following desbribed real estate, consisting of

340 Acres of Good Farm Land,

More or less. 160 of which are cleared, the balance covered with a good growth of chestnut and oak timber, bounded as follows: North and east by lands of Shorb, Stewart & Co., south by lands of C. Miller, and west by land of — Ellenberger. The farm can be divided into two parts suitable for two good farms. There is on the farm

A Good Two-Story House,

Containing ten rooms, a good Bank Barn and all other necessary outbuildings. There is a good well of water near the house, and a nice Orchard on the place. The Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad passes through one side of the place. The land is all underlaid with a good bed of IRON ORE.

ALSO, at same time and place a Lot containing

TEN ACRES,

Situated about two miles from the farm, and covered with a heavy growth of Pine Timber.

For particulars address the undersigned TERMS made known on day of sale.
SAMUEL GOSS,
ALEXANDER HARPSTER,
47ts Executors.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came on the premises of the subscriber in Halfmoon township, Centre county, on or about the 15th of October, 1881, a three-year-old red heifer, with a little white on the end of her tail. Swallow tail mark on the end of each ear. The owner will please call, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. 4413 BLAIR STEVENS.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF

Real Estate!

Will be exposed at public sale, on the premises, by the executors of the estate of Felix Dale, dec'd., on

Tuesday, Dec. 20th, 1881,

a farm situate at Houserville, in College twp., seven miles southwest from Bellefonte, containing **162 Acres**, more or less, of the very best limestone land, about 30 acres of which remain covered with good timber, mostly of white oak.

The improvements are a two-story Dwelling House, roomy and commodious, with cellar and vault, basement kitchen and pantry: well and cistern near the door; oven-house, smoke-house and tool-house; a large Bank Barn, with horse-power shed attached; carriage house, corn crib, and other necessary buildings.

Besides an Orchard of choice apples, there are cherries, peaches, grapes, and other fruits in their season.

Spring Creek runs through the place.

IRON ORE.

From surface indications and tests made, it is believed that a valuable deposit of the best iron ore underlies the western part of the farm, needing only to be developed to enrich the owner.

Pleasantly located, with a soil of great fertility, and possessing the advantages of town and country in its proximity to churches, schools, mills, stores and markets, this property will commend itself to any one who is either looking for a desirable and comfortable home or wanting to make a good investment of capital.

HOUSE AND LOT.

An adjoining half-acre lot with a house thereon, will be sold either with the farm, or separately, to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
THOMAS DALE,
Lemont, Centre Co., Pa.,
JOHN L. DALE,
Bloomington, Clearfield Co., Pa.,
35-3m Executors of &c. of Felix Dale, dec'd

New Advertisements.

LARGEST STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

In the county. DOLL & MINGLE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Christian Harkheimer, deceased, late of Benner twp., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
SARAH HARKHEIMER,
4416 Executrix.

WILLIAMSPORT & ELMIRA

Hand-Made Boots,

At lowest prices. DOLL & MINGLE.

COLLAR PADS

For Farmers, Liverymen, Teamsters, Coachmen, Lumbermen, Express, Horse Car, Omnibus, Stage, Transp'tation Companies.

WARRANTED TO CURE **Sore Shoulders, Galls, and Chafing** caused by Friction, Sweat, Hard Work, &c. Independent of Collar—soft, easy, cool, pliable. Assorted sizes, adjustable to ALL horses. Made of **Solid Leather**, under a pressure of several tons; will out-wear six ordinary Sweat Pads; are pronounced by practical harness makers to be the best improvement in anti-friction, sweat or collar pads to save misery of horses, wear and tear of collars. Sold by Saddlery Hardware Trade and Harness Makers everywhere. **Samples can be sent by Mail.** For circulars and price list address

WESTERN LEATHER MANUFACTURING CO., Chicago. 13 43 3m

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came trespassing on premises of the subscriber, in Halfmoon township, at Loveville, oh or about the first of October, one roan heifer, 3 years old, with hole in right ear; one red heifer, 2 years old—no mark. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take stock away or they will be disposed of according to law. B. W. RUMBARGER.

SOUTH Don't locate before seeing our James River Settlement. Illustrated catalogue free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Surry Co., Va. 45-4t

Drs. J. N. & J. B. Hobensack,

No. 206 Second st., Above Race,
PHILADELPHIA,

For 30 years have been engaged in the treatment of Secret Diseases as regular practitioners. Read "Wisdom in a Nutshell." Sent to any address on receipt of a three-cent stamp. Useful information to the afflicted.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m., and from 6 to 9 p. m. Consultations by mail strictly private and confidential. 13-27-1y*

CHINA, GLASS

AND

PORCELAIN WARE,

FANCY GOODS,

Dinner, Tea,

AND

Chamber Sets

MAJOLICA, &C.

W. H. WILKINSON,

AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

33-3m

THE LATEST AND MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION!

EDISON'S

INSTANTANEOUS

GUIDE

TO THE

Piano or Organ.

By which any Child or Person can play any of the Popular Airs by note, at sight, without STUDY, PREVIOUS PRACTICE or even Musical Talent. The Company will FORFEIT $1,000 if any child ten years old fails to play ANY ONE of our Popular Tunes on the PIANO, ORGAN or MELODEON within ONE HOUR after receiving the Music and Instsuctions, provided said child can count, with the figures before it, from 1 to 100 correctly.

7 Pieces of Music with Instructions, Mailed to any address on receipt of $1.00. Enclose one-cent postage stamp for Catalogue of Tunes. Agents wanted in every State and County in the Union.

Edison Music Co.,
215 & 217 Walnut Street, Philada., Pa.

Parker's Hair Balsam.

An elegant, agreeable Hair Dressing that **Never Fails to Restore Gray or Faded Hair** to its Youthful Color. 50c. and $1 sizes.

Floreston Cologne.

A NEW AND FASHIONABLE PERFUME, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING, LASTING. SOLD BY DEALERS IN PERFUMERY AT 25 AND 75 CENTS. HISCOX & CO., N. Y. GREAT SAVING IN BUYING THE 75c. SIZE.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are combined in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make it the Greatest Blood Purifier and Kidney Corrector and the

Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. It will surely help you.

Remember! This TONIC is the Best Family Medicine ever made, and is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it never Intoxicates, and cures Drunkenness. Any dealer in drugs can supply you—50c. and $1 sizes. None genuine without signature of HISCOX & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

Goldsmith Brothers.

BEE HIVE

Bee Hive

ONE PRICE

STORES.

Mr. S. Goldsmith having just returned from New York, where he has purchased the largest and best selected stock of GOODS ever brought to Bellefonte.

An early inspection of the same is most respectfully solicited.

Every department is now complete with the Latest Novelties

We refrain from quotations; but come and see for yourselves!

Dress Goods,

Dress Goods,

Dress Goods.

Silks,

Plush,

Velvets.

THE PRICE TELLS,

and everybody

TELLS THE PRICE.

B E E H I V E

CLOAKS,

LACES,

FRINGES,

Gloves,

HOSIERY,

Skirts,

CLOTHS,

CRAPE,

CORSETS,

PRINTS,

Flannels,

Blankets,

Carpets,

OIL CLOTHS,

&c., &c.

We desire to call special attention to our

Gents'

Department

We can rig out the sterner sex from top to bottom, inside and outside, with anything that they demand.

MR. THOS. JACKSON is still at the head of our Merchant Tailoring, and he will be glad to welcome all of his old friends, and serve them in the most courteous and workmanlike manner.

We shall continue the manufacture of the celebrated *Bee Hive Overall*, and are prepared to supply the trade with any quantity or size desired.

Goldsmith Bros,

(*Successors to Bowland & Newman.*)

Bellefonte, Pa.

New York Office,
39 & 41 Walker Street.

SEE THE BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING!

This Month, October, 1881.

CASHMERES at 12½ and 15 cents per yard.

DOUBLE WIDTH BROCADED DRESS GOODS at 12½ cents per yard.

The LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE Stock of All-wool FLANNEL SUITINGS in all the New Shades.

BROCADED DRESS GOODS at 8 Cents Per Yard.

The Largest Stock of CORSETS in the County.

Call and see the GIANT HIP, Warranted not to Break on the Hip.

A Beautiful Line of LADIES' COATS and DOLMANS, Black and Light Colored

Ladies, we will be glad if you don't buy any BONNETS and HATS until you see our Stock. We cannot begin to tel. you of all the New and Tasteful HATS and TRIMMINGS we have.

There is not a Place in Centre County where you can do as well in SHOES as you can with us. We have THE LARGEST STOCK TO SELECT FROM YOU CAN DESIRE,

—AND—

WE GUARANTEE THAT YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

by Buying SHOES from us, and we have

THE CHEAPEST AS WELL AS THE BEST

THAT CAN BE FOUND.

If you buy our good SHOES we will warrant them to

GIVE YOU SATISFACTION,

and we mean it. We have ELKINS' BEST MAKES and they are THE BEST MADE.

THE BIGGEST AND BEST STOCK OF BOOTS OF ALL KINDS!

LIGHT, MEDIUM HEAVY, HEAVY,

In fact, any kind that a man wants, and in prices we defy competion.

SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS AND STYLES.

WHITE, FLANNEL and CASSIMER SHIRTS.

The FINEST BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS in the County.

Our $1.00 White Shirt

WE GUARANTEE AS GOOD

As you pay $1.50 for elsewhere. If it is not so we will give you a shirt for nothing. We have sold stacks of them.

HATS OF ALL KINDS AND STYLES.

CLOTHING. You must come and see our stock when you need a suit. We guarantee to SAVE YOU from $1.00 to $3.00 in the price of a suit. *We have the LARGEST STOCK to select from in* THE COUNTY, AND MONEY IS SAVED FOR YOU TO BUY FROM US. WE WONT MENTION prices, but come and see them and we guarantee you'll be glad to buy.

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS!

—ABOUT—

FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES TO SELECT FROM,

And bought from parties going out of business. We warrant them 15 per cent. lower than elsewhere.

REMEMBER We Buy for Four Stores

AND BUY IN

LARGE QUANTITIES,

And we can do better than small dealers. Come, and we warrant that you'll be glad you did come.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

LYON & CO.

Branches at Philipsburg, Pa., Houtzdale, Pa., and Reynoldsville, Pa.

13-41-3m

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT!

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and 1 a yard wide, **at** 8 cents per yard.

We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.

We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.

We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at **75** cents per pair.

We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, **at** $2.50.

We have no trash of any kind that we are trying **to** gull the community with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, **than** can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at **same** price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will **buy** you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more **wool** to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, **best** assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that **the** money can procure.

We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.

We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in **the** county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the **same** make of Clothing. No slop-shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regularly **sewed, same as** any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And **our** warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake **to** uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, **and** always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish by always giving the full value **for** what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB.

13-41

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Guiteau's Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The Guiteau trial comes on to-morrow. The first step will be the choosing of jurors. This may or may not occupy much time. The intention of the Court, if counsel is to be believed, is to require members of the panel to state that they can render a verdict in accordance with evidence. The question as to whether the juryman has formed an opinion, or has read newspapers or has talked upon the subject will not be asked. The most interesting point of the trial is that Secretary Blaine will be the first witness. When it becomes known here that Mr. Blaine will be the first man to tell the story of the tragedy, the large court room will not be sufficient to hold the twentieth part of those who will be anxious to hear the premier's story of the great crime. Before the trial is over it is likely that the government will offer in evidence about a dozen letters written by Guiteau to General Garfield before the shooting; when the assassin was an applicant for the Paris Consulship. They are said to be very interesting, and it is also said they will be very important in the trial. Their existence has only lately been discovered.

There will, of course, be brought up the question of insanity, on which the verdict depends. If the accused is adjudged to have been *non compos mentis* when he assassinated the President, he cannot be punished. The Government has subpœnaed a number of experts who are convinced that Guiteau was and is sane. The defense has subpœnaed a number of experts who think that he was and is insane. No one can say what the outcome of this conflict will be. Of course, the examination of these witnesses, and the arguments on points of law involved, will take up a great deal of time. As Dr. Godding, of the government hospital for the insane, said: 'The expert testimony introduced on such occasions is of little value. Counsel for the prosecution comes to an expert, ascertains that he believes the accused man *non compos mentis* when he committed the crime, and has no desire to subpœna him. Counsel for the defense learns what his views are and subpœnas him. He is pitted against another expert who believes the accused man to have been sane at the time of the commission of the offense. They neutralize one another. Such a question ought to be referred to a commission. It is in some States. The measure of responsibility differs of coarse in every case. Some lunatics are responsible for many, perhaps most of their acts; others are responsible for few or none. Some of the inmates of this hospital are permitted the freedom of the grounds unattended upon giving their parole. Should one of them wander off it might be difficult to say whether or not he was responsible for breaking parole. There can be no accurate general test. Opinions given on hypothetical cases, carefully prepared by counsel so as to present all the facts favorable to his view of the case, are practically worthless.'

Guiteau Taken to Court.

WASHINGTON, Novembr 14.—The great Guiteau trial is fairly on at last. The scene in the court room to-day was one of intense intense interest. Of course there is yet much interest, but the predicted demonstration was wholly lacking. So far from any danger besetting the prisoner in his removal to and from the court room, he attracted no more attention than a "common drunk" in charge of a policeman or a thief being carted away from the Police Court in a prison van. Guiteau himself, though cowardly and fearing the mob, was evidently chagrined to find how insignificant he was after all.

The assassin's reception at the City Hall was of the same uninteresting character. It was half-past eight o'clock, a little earlier than the hour when prisoners are brought from the jail, and no one was there to see him hustled out of the van like a common vagabond.

At your correspondent's left elbow and within reach of it sat John W. Guiteau, the prisoner's brother. Next beyond him was Mrs. Scoville, his sister, and at her side her brother, the prisoner, subsequently took his seat. Then and at the same table came Mr. Robinson, of Guiteau's counsel, and beyond him sat Mr. Scoville, the prisoner's brother-in-law, and associate counsel. The brother next to your correspondent is a rather prepossessing fellow, very gentlemanly in dress and deportment and with only enough resemblance to the assassin to mark the near relationship. His sister, Mrs. Scoville, is a fine-looking lady of matronly appearance and formed a striking contrast to her accused brother. His is a very curious face and bears in every lineament a repulsive mixture of cunning, ferocity, indecision, brutality, cowardice and general viciousness. The Almighty never stamped human character in the human countenance more plainly than He has set seal of hypocrite and scoundrel in the face of Charles Jules Guiteau.

Mr. Robinson arose and began a plea for more time. He said there was not time to prepare. Practically he was alone, as Mr. Scoville, from unfamiliarity with criminal practice and from relationship to the accused, was rendered practically disabled. Then, again, there were three material witnesses he wanted who were out of town. He did not want to make their names public, but he would give them to the Court and make an affidavit of their materiality. He had applied to a well-know member of the District bar and laid before him the situation of the case, stating to him that it was absolutely imperative that he should have assistance. The gentleman in question had said that he did not see how he could at this time come into the case. He had then asked the gentleman whether he could do so in two weeks and whether he would if he were ordered to do so by the Court. He therefore was going to ask his Honor to give him the time necessary for the Court to make the order.

The petition for more time was not granted. The work of obtaining a jury was begun about 11 o'clock. In examining the jurors Mr. Scoville went over a large range of questions, inquiring as to their religious and political belief. The panel was exhausted after five jurors had been obtained, and at the suggestion of the District Attorney an order was issued for the drawing of seventy-five additional names from the box. Then the court adjourned. The jurors obtained are: John P. Harlin, restaurant keeper; Fred W. Brandenberg, cigar-maker; Charles G. Stewart, flour and feed dealer; Henry J. Bright, retired from business, and Charles H. Langley, grocer.

The scenes in the court room all through the morning were excitedly interesting. Despite the efforts of the officers the aisles became crowded and there was a wall of people before noon standing at the back of the platform. The conduct of Guiteau is unprecedented in the annals of the court. Mr. Scovill's idea is to let him act as he pleases, in order to produce on the minds of experts and others the impression that he is insane. The trip back to jail was as uneventful as that to court. It is thought the jury will be completed to-morrow. Colonel Corkhill will open the case for the government.

Guiteau's entrance caused a sensational buzz throughout the assembly, and when his hand-cuffs were unlocked, as they seemed to be with some difficulty, he took his seat at a table opposite your correspondent with an air of affected business-like unconcern. He took from his breast a closely-written lot of note paper, fastened at the corner, and looked about him as if he were about to preach a sermon. This was his speach he expected to get off.

Fall from Grace.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The surprising intelligence, published this morning, that Colonel J. Howard Welles, an elderly gentleman, of the very highest social and family relations, and of hitherto unblemished reputation, had been arrested while posting a blackmailing letter to Mr. Jay Gould, was hardly credited at first. Colonel Welles' position in society, in business circles and in the very highest official circles in this country, made the charge almost an incredible one; but when it was made known that he had confessed his guilt and threatened suicide, and that there had been found in his possession documentary proof that he was the individual who had sent previous letters in the same series to which the one he was seen post belonged, no doubt could be entertained of his guilt.

He broke down completely under the ordeal, weeping piteously and speaking of the disgrace he had brought on his family. He begged that Mr. Gould be sent for, and when Mr. Conners appeared he said that if Mr. Gould prosecuted him he would surely kill himself. A policeman was accordingly put in his cell to watch him and prevent any such act.

Mahone for a Cabinet Place.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—There seems to be a growing impression here that Senator Mahone may be tendered a Cabinet position with the view of encouraging further results against the Democracy of the South. The Democratic Senators who are here do not hesitate to say their party would fight against Mahone's confirmation. One of them says the Democratic Senators would keep the Senate in dead lock until the end of Congress before they would let Mahone be confirmed as a Cabinet officer. Senator Blair, who is a warm friend of Mahone, and who has talked with him a great deal about his political aspirations, says he does not believe Mahone would leave the Senate with nearly a full term ahead of him to accept a Cabinet position.

Destroyed by Fire.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 15.—A fire broke out last night in a five story building on Walnut street, near Second street, in the rooms occupied by L. E. Brown, of the Howe Land Co., and extended to Biedinger & Seibert's flour factory and sack paper warehouse. These two firms occupied the entire building, which was a double one, four stories in height. Brown's loss is estimated at $6,000; insured. Biedinger & Siebert's loss is about $20,000; insurance $15,000. The building belongs to Mrs. Hanneald, and is badly damaged; loss estimated at $6,000. The fire extended to and damaged Burt & Went's candy factory to the extent of $3,000 on stock and other things, but their loss is covered by insurance. The loss of others occupying rooms in the building amounts to $1,000.

A Serenade to Gen. Baily.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Nov. 16.—The Uniontown Cornet Band, in the presence of a large gathering, serenaded General Baily at his store on Main street this evening. The State Treasurer-elect tendered his thanks to the boys for their compliment, and reiterated the promises made on the occasion of a former serenade several weeks ago, when he stated if elected to the office to which he had been nominated, he would endeavor to administer the affairs that his fellow-townsmen would not be ashamed. He then introduced General James A. Beaver, of Center county, who arrived here this afternoon from Waynesburg, where he had been present and made an address at the organization of the veterans of that place. General Beaver entertained the audience pleasantly for a few minutes, and his soldierly and gentlemanly bearing left a very favorable impression on all who saw and heard him.

A Large Failure in the Paper Trade.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 14.—The Massachusetts Paper Company has failed, with liabilities of $3,000,000. Attachments were issued in favor of the Springfield National Bank, Messrs. Arnold & Hart, of New York, the Kansas City Paper Company, of Missouri, and the Russell Paper Company, of Lawrence. The sole member of the Massachusetts company is Philo Cline, of Kansas City and Denver, who is expected here on Monday, when the concern will go into insolvency. The managers, S. M. Hunt, Jr., and W. H. Carlisle, say that the assests cannot be ascertained as yet. The company has several warehouses here and a branch office at Pittsfield. It is claimed that much of the outstanding paper is good. The employes have been discharged.

Lost in a Snow Storm.

DENVER, COL., Nov. 16.—An Italian who was picked up by the Rio Grand on Saturday morning near Gunnison, reports that on Friday afternoon he and three companions started to walk from Pitkin to Gunnison, and after going seven or eight miles darkness overtook them, and a heavy snow storm set in. He got lost and separated from his companions, wondering about all night. In the morning he reached the railroad and was picked up by the eastbound train. His companions have undoubtedly frozen to death. The survivor was badly frosted, but will recover. A party started from Pitkin to search for the missing men.

Precaution Against Smallpox.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The State Board Health has addressed a communication to the superintendents of railroads throughout Illinois calling attention to the alarming prevalence of smallpox in this section of country and requesting them to take precautions regarding their train hands, and particularly those officiating on emigrant trains, on which it is believed the disease more apt to be brought and communicated to the public through railroad men, who are likely to suffer contagion in the ordinary pursuit of their avocation.

Death of Edwin Booth's Wife.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Mrs. Mary McVickar Booth, wife of the tragedian, Edwin Booth, died in this city to-day after a lingering illness. She was the daughter of J. H. McVicker, formerly of McVicker's Theatre, of Chicago, and was married to Booth in the fall of 1860. She was an actress of considerable merit though not distinguished, and her last appearance on the stage was at Booth's Theatre in this city during the summer preceeding her marriage. Mrs. McVicker, her mother, was Mrs. Booth during her last illness.

Insurance Sensation.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 15.—Deputy Attorney Genenal Gilbert and Insurance Commissioner Forster appeared in court and asked writs of *quo warranto* for the dissolution of a number of mutual insurance companies that did not comply with the terms of their charter. The applications were received and Friday the 25th inst. fixed for the argument. This movement has created confusion among the different companies in this city, of which there are about twenty. They intend to combine and present their side or the case through the best obtainable legal ability.

The President's Callers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The President, Postmaster-General James, Mrs. James, George Bliss, Elihu Root of New York, Secretary Folger, and ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh, arrived in Washington last night. This morning the President called upon Secretary Folger at the Arlington, and in company with Mr. Bliss drove to Gen. Arthur's residence on Capital Hill. The Secretary and Mr. Bliss returned to the hotel in the afternoon, and in the evening in company with Mr. Root they returned to the President's residence.

MacVeagh's Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The President to-day accepted the resignation of Attorney General MacVeagh. His successor will not be appointed until Congress convenes. In the meantime Solicitor General Phillips will continue to act as Attorney General.

Dr. Carver Meets his Match.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—In the Gun Club pigon shooting match to-day, between Dr. Carver and Archer, £100 a side, the result was a draw, each killing nineteen out of twenty-five.

For Charity's Sake.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Adelina Patti, the prima donna, has consented to sing in concert on Wednesday for the benefit of the Michigan sufferers. Invitations have been sent to many prominent persons. The following is the form of the invitation:

The Mayor of New York and the Committee for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Michigan fire have the honor to invite you to the benefit concert to be given by Madame Adelina Patti, next Wednesday evening at Steinway Hall. It is desired to make it a national welcome to America's great and generous prima donna, Formal invitation by mail.

GEO. R. SANDERS, Chairman.
PERY BELMONT, Secretary.

The above was sent to President Arthur and the members of the Cabinet, Gen. Sherman, Major-Gen. Wright, Admiral Porter, Chief Justice Waite and the associate justices Gov. Cornell and the judges of the Court of Appeals, the Governors of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut and Delaware, Senator Bayard, the Mayors of Boston, Philadelphia, Trenton and Baltimore. The subscriptions to date are $128,164.

Washington's Choice Scandal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The testimony of Horatio C. King, Jr., was taken this afternoon in the Christiancy divorce case subject to a ruling of the Chancellor as to its admission. It was before him that the deposition of Giro was made. He testified that Mrs. Christiancy came to his office and asked to see the letters which had been put in purporting to have been written by her to Giro. The examiner showed them to her and she read them over and then remarked that she did not know that she could be so sentimental, that she had a purpose in writing them and that she meant to entrap the scoundrel. Judge Cuppy of counsel for plaintiff inquired when Charles Goodman would be produced to finish his cross-examination, and Miss Chamberland to sign her deposition. It was promised that both should be here next week.

A Blow at Death Bed Insurance.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 14.—Deputy Attorney-General Gilbert and Insurance Commissioner Forster appeared in court this morning, and asked for writs of *quo warranto* for the disolution of a number of mutual insurance companies that did not comply with the terms of their charter. The applications were received, and Friday, the 29th inst., was fixed for argument. This move on the part of the State has created confusion among the different companies in this city, of which there are about twenty. They intend to combine and present their side of the case through the best obtainable legal ability.

Twenty Persons Killed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—A special from Corsicana, Tex., says: A report reached here last night that a freight train on the International and Great Northern Railroad ran into a convict gang at Riverside, killing twenty-three convicts and wounding a large number. The accident is attributed to an open switch.

Another account: It is rumored that a freight train on the Internatianal and Great Northern railroad ran into a connect train near Corsicana, Texas, and that 18 or 20 persons were killed.

Labanon Counterfeiters Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Information was received at the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department to-day from an operative in Labanon, Pa., that he had arrested John K. and Henry A. Miller at that place for manufacturing counterfeit trade dollars.

Cincinnati's Smoke Nuisance.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati, Ohio, says: The board of aldermen to-day passed to its engrossment an ordinance making the use of an effective smoke consumer compulsory upon the part of all manufacturers and others whose business requires the use of a chimney that has become a nuisance to the neighborhood. The matter of selecting a consumer is left entirely with the user, the only requirement of the ordinance being that it shall be effective. Failure to comply with the provisions of the ordinance renders the one thus offending liable to a fine or imprisonment, or both. The smoke nuisance in Cincinnati has long been of a grievous character, and it has been growing steadily worse with the city's growth. Organizations have been formed having its abatement as their object, and the board of trade has moved actively in the matter. A large society of ladies was formed for the purpose of urging the necessity of immediate action. The contrivances in use in cities where bituminous coal is used, both in this and foreign countries, have been carefully examined and their respective merits reported upon. The board of exposition commissioners has given the subject especial attention, and large premiums have been offered for two successive years for smoke-consumers whose worth could be established. None of those tested has been found to be all that was desired, but almost any of them would be a great improvement upon the furnaces now in use.

"Alderman Oliver mentioned, at the meeting of the board recently, that while in London the past summer he observed that, though fifty times as much soft coal was being consumed as in Cincinnati, there was more smoke to be seen in one ward of Cincinnati than in the whole city of London. It was urged that the city was suffering in business as well as that its inhabitants are being greatly annoyed by the smoke nuisance. The ordinance was passed as originally reported by a four-fifths vote. It is expected that difficulties will be encountered in its enforcement, and there is a fear that many manufacturers will be driven into buying worthless devices, but there can be no doubt that the city will be greatly benefited by the ordinance. It is also well established that there will be a gain to those employing effective devices, because of a more economical use of fuel."

New Advertisements.

WIDE AWAKE for 1882

The editors and publishers of *Wide Awake* make the following announcement of leading features for 1882:

FROM THE HUDSON TO THE NEVA.

The materials for a hundred tales of adventure are crowded into this one grand serial story of travel, by David Ker. The author has recently visited the countries where the action of this romantic story lies: Algiers, Greece, Turkey, Albania, Montenegro, Russia—thence into Borneo among the fierce and sorcery-loving Malays; hence all descriptions of places, people, manners and customs are accurate. The editors do not hesitate to say that as a brilliant story of adventure it is without an able rival in current juvenile literature. This story will be fully illustrated.

Their Club and Ours

is a serial story by a boy only fourteen years old. The fun and adventures of the out-of-school life of a mixed school of boys and girls are depicted with the gay touch of a boy who knows he has a capital story to tell and enjoys telling it. The story will have thirty-six illustrations.

A Long Hispano-Roman Story

of the Second Century, by Rev. Edward Everett, will be a leading attraction of the Christmas (Jan.) number, and will at once take its place in the long line of Mr. Hale's famous stories. Other brilliant writers of short stories will contribute to the magazine during the year; Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Mrs. Helen Hunter Jackson ("H. H."), Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Sophia May, Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, Sarah Orne Jewett, Mrs. Lizzie W. Champney, Nora Perre, M. E. W. S. (Mrs. Sherwood), author of "Honor Bright," &c.

Rich material from the folk-love of all nations has been given our best balladists and artists for a series of

Illustrated Folk-Lore Ballads.

In the way of informing little citizens about rights and responsibilities, Wide Awake boldly takes the lead and does what no other magazine for young folks has ever done for its readers. Mr. Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, in

The Traveling Law School

will deal with American institutions and laws; while Rev. E. E. Hale, in his To-Day Papers, will discuss in his vivid, dramatic way what is timely and important in the world's affairs from month to month.

Some highly interesting papers, under the quaint titles of "Old-Time Cookery and a Suit of Homespun," descriptive of early days and ways, have been written and illustrated at one of the oldest New England homesteads.

Short Stories from the Dictionary,

by Arthur Gilman, M. A., will tell the history of certain words in a way to suggest how to use the dictionary.

Miss Harris has prepared a most charming set of "Wild Flower Papers," to be fully illustrated from nature by Miss L. P. Humphrey.

Among the more amusing features will be a "Parlor Comedietta," running through three numbers; games, both for indoors and out, accompanied by diagrams and spirited illustrations; and fresh and humorous studies of country life, in pictures without text.

In the October Wide Awake was begun a Course of Readings, designed for our young folks who would like to read in a thorough manner about interesting and practical subjects. The magazine has been permanently enlarged to admit this

New Educational Feature.

The Reading Course for 1882 includes the following series (12 papers each):

Magna Charta Stories, edited by Arthur Gilman, M. A.

Ways to do Things, by Rev. C. E. Talbot, "Shirley Dare," &c.

Old Ocean, by Ernest Ingersoll.

Traveling Law School, by Benjamin Vaughan Abbott.

Little Biographies—Music—by Hezekiah Butterworth.

Health and Strength Papers, by able authors.

What to do About it, by the Wise Blackbird.

Miscellaneous Papers on Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Ornithology, etc.

Artists and engravers have combined to produce finer illustrations than ever before, a very pleasant indication of which may be gathered from the following

Delightful Extravagance!

Last spring the publishers of Wide Awake offered American artists $600 in three cash prizes, for the three best drawings of Frontispieces to the magazine. The prize frontispiece will appear in Wide Awake in 1882. The cash award of $300, and the cost of engraving, nearly $300 more, amounting in total expense to $600, make the first prize picture, A-Maying, the most costly frontispiece ever given in a juvenile magazine.

The music will be under the editorship of Louis C. Elson, and in advance of anything before attempted.

Offer Extraordinary!

The subscription price of Wide Awake is $2.50 per year; and as a special liberality the publishers have decided to give each new subscriber for 1882, whose name, with $2.50, is received before January 1st, the October, November and December numbers of this year free. Address,

D. LOTHROP & CO., Publishers,
Franklin St., Boston.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

In order to close out our entire stock of Light Weight Goods, which is about complete in each department, we have to such Low Prices that it will be to the advantage of the public to avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain the greatest bargains offered in

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, etc.

We are bound to close out all our light weight goods in order to make room for our New Fall Stock.

M. ASH, Proprietor.

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE, Opposite Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte.

Local Small Talk.

—The wind blew "great guns" on Monday night.

—Yesterday was the coldest morning of the season thus far.

—A new boardwalk is being laid on the north side of Lamb street.

—The game of marbles is now all the "rage" among youthful urchins.

—The milliner's windows are full of handsome hats, girls; take your choice.

—The market yesterday morning was well supplied with fowls of all descriptions.

—The work incident to placing the new boiler in the water works will be finished to-day.

—The lights on the streets are extinguished at a very early hour at night. Is economy the object?

—Williamsport papers are all discussing the electric light just because they have some of it in that city.

—Almost a runaway took place on Allegheny street Wednesday, but the horse was caught before he had gone far.

—The prizes for the best division of track on the Pennsylvania road will be awarded the latter part of next week. There is no danger of those prizes coming in this direction.

—The show window in front of Mr. F. C. Richards' jewelry store is being enlarged, and hereafter he will be able to display his fine stock of jewelry more conspiciously than ever before

—"Warren" takes peculiar delight in informing his friends that he will spend the Christmas holidays at Johnstown, where he will visit an aunt whom he has not seen for forty years.

—The highway cow continues to wander at will in the Diamond, seeking what she may devour. She usually finds a cabbage or turnip and will not refuse even a sack of flour if she finds one convenient.

—A rag carpet party was given by Mr. and Mrs. William Derstine, at their pleasant residence on Bunker Hill, last Tuesday evening. About fifteen couples were present. The occasion was the source of much enjoyment to all.

—Mr. Washington Irvin, formerly an employee of T. R. Reynalds & Co's flouring mill, but who severed his connection with that establishment some time ago, has renewed his engagement and can now be found at his old place in the mill.

—Mr. Wilbur Twitmire, the tinner, met with an accident while at work at the State College, recently. He fell from a platform, a distance of eighteen feet, spraining one of his limbs. He is able to go to and from his store as usual, however.

—We learn that quite a commotion was caused at the Ward House, Tyrone, on Monday, by the burning of the laundry connected with the hotel. The laundry was entirely destroyed, but the hotel was saved from further injury.

—The Centre County Bank building, on Spring and High streets, is being pushed rapidly toward completion. It is exceedingly neat and tasteful. It will be under roof in the course of a week and will be entirely finished by the first of April.

—It is just as appropriate to clear the rubbish from the streets in the fall as in the spring. The streets of Bellefonte are at present in an unsightly condition, reflecting severely upon the good taste and cleanliness of the people. Clear the leaves and other rubbish from the streets, and the improved appearance will repay the trouble.

—An exchange expresses a beautiful but humorous thought as follows: "The large number of comets recently discovered is explained. Some mischievous little angels are catching the stars and tying tails to them." We believe that the editor who conceived that must have been eating some of Sechler's groceries, or at least some of the same kind. Sechler keeps splendid groceries. They are pure and wholesome, and make the consumer feel in excellent condition. We also heard a man say recently that it is the cheapest grocery in town, and we are fully inclined to believe it.

—According to Dr. Higbee, superintendent of public instruction of this state, no more pupils can be admitted into the soldier's orphans' schools, through lack of necessary funds. He says: "We cannot grant orders for the admission of any more children to any of the schools, because of the fact of our having too many pupils in now for the amount of money appropriated. Should we continue the present number to the close of the school year (May 31, 1882) we would exceed the appropriation at least $20,000. This we feel that we dare not do, and in order to avoid it, must withhold admission and let the aggregate diminish by discharge 'on age' and 'on order.'"

HOT WORK.

Making Iron at Valentines' Forge—How the Process Appears to an Observer.

The fine weather of Thursday induced us to wander in the direction of Valentines' forge. Our original purpose was to interrogate the owners of that important industry regarding the past history, present status and future prospects of the iron trade in Centre county. But we found the door of the business office securely locked and on inquiry discovered that the Messrs. Valentine and Capt. Amos Mullen were then in attendance on the week-day service held every Wednesday morning in the Friends' meeting house.

From the business office we wandered into the forge, where the process of rolling out iron is being carried on. It is, in the language of our title, decidedly "hot work," and we were glad that we had chosen the coldest morning of the season to inspect it. How the workmen endure the fiery heat when the torrid sun of August is shining outside baffles our comprehension. We alluded to the heat to a pleasant looking old gentleman who keeps guard over the furnaces, and he remarked, "Yes, it is warm in summer," in a tone which seemed to indicate that he did not consider the present state of the temperature at all disagreeable.

The seven-times-heated furnace into which the Hebrew children were cast could not have been more intensely hot than was either of the furnaces in Valentines' forge yesterday morning. The fire glowed in fervent fury and great puffs of flame and smoke issued at intervals from the iron doors. A wheel-barrow laden with huge pieces of iron, all of uniform shape and size, occupied a place near the furnaces. The same pleasant gentleman informed us that this is the shape in which the iron is put into the furnaces. Each piece looks as if it would weigh about fifty pounds, but on being taken from the furnace, all glowing with red heat, it doubtless weighs about a thousand pounds, especially if anyone attempts to pick it up in his fingers. A man in front of the furnace puts his long iron bar into the glowing depths of this fiery sea, and after fishing for about thirty seconds pulls out a huge golden fish. Its shape is sufficient to identify it as one of the iron bricks which were dropped into the furnace a few moments ago. Then a young man seizes it with pincers and hurls it between two immense revolving wheels. As it passes into the groove into which it seems to fit very neatly it is flattened, and as it appears on the other side it is seized by another man with pincers. It seems to have increased to double its length. The second man passes it back, and so it goes to and fro three or four times, each time increasing in length. When the fourth revolution has been accomplished it is taken to another set of revolving iron wheels, the grooves of which are smaller than in the preceding set. Here it is again sent back and forth, its remarkable growth in length continuing as before. The last revolution makes the iron bar apparently of the proper length and thickness, when it is grasped by still another man armed with pincers and with the aid of a companion he places it on an iron surface. Soon after it is placed with several other similar bars on the ground to cool. So rapidly is this entire operation accomplished that several bars, in their finished state, will be lying on the ground at the same time, each of which retain part of their red heat. There were about ten bars of iron lying in this condition yesterday morning, all of them appearing so suspiciously hot that we felt no inclination to touch them.

This is about the sum total of our half-hour's experience. The work is interesting in all its details and we have no doubt the Messrs. Valentine or Mr. Amos Mullen will permit all who feel inclined, to give it a similar inspection, provided they behave themselves as well as we did.

—Messrs. Howard Spangler and John Proudfoot, two well-known young men, will open a new furniture store next week in the vacant store room in McClain's building. The location is one of the most desirable in the town for such an establishment. We believe Mr. Proudfoot is a practical cabinet maker, and by diligent application to business the new partnership can make the business a success, and such we hope will be the case.

—A large, capacious cupboard was taken from the Phoenix planing mill to the Garman House, Wednesday morning. It will be used this winter as a receptacle for butter, keeping it sweet and clean.

—Mr. S. Garman Kunes, of Eagleville, was married on Sunday last to Miss Abbie Stull, also of that place, Rev. G. D. Penepacker, of this place, performing the ceremony.

"Hobbies."

There are two sides to every subject and the following from a respectep friend is of interest as representing a different view of the Temperence Prohibition question from that usually taken by those who write on the subject:

EDITOR DAILY NEWS: It would seem sometimes as though nearly all mankind were mounted on hobbies, and each were riding his own with a good degree of complacency and satisfaction.

This would perhaps be a happy arrangement were it not that sometimes the effort is made to ride a hobby over the good sense and intelligence of others. In this case the consequence is a collision which is at times anything but pleasant, and sometimes even disastrous. An instance of this is found in the *Republican* of Oct. 19, where in a communication on "Drunkenness and its Curses" Mr. Thomas J. Taylor delivers himself of the following:—"To you, then, ministers of Christ, we look for a remedy. Will you become reasonable and take the field for Jesus against this foe? Christianity is the only living force that claims the power over this evil. Will you do it? Will you cease voting in opposition to your prayers?"

This quotation with its variations has become a chronic utterance of the so-called Temperance Reformers, and it is against its truth as a matter of fact and its implied reflection on the ministers of the Gospel that I would enter my most earnest and emphatic protest. It does not necessarily follow because a minister of the Gospel is not silly enough to follow the chimera of a so-called political prohibition party that he is an enemy of the Temperance cause, or that he votes differently from the way he prays. I would respectfully submit that he may be equally sincere and vastly more wise and substantial in his support of the Temperance cause itself than those who are so loud spoken in its support and by their unwisdom are constantly betraying the cause into the hands of its enemies. The political campaign in this county which has just closed was a remarkable instance of this very matter, and the Temperance cause has received a blow which will turn back the dial of reform for at least half a decade to come.

The Republican party nominated two men for Associate Judge whom from their well understood Temperance principles should have received the endorsement of the Prohibitionists. Instead of that they denounced the Republican party with unsparing bitterness and to such an extent that one of the Republican candidates became disgusted with the whole business and withdrew from the canvass. When the official figures come to hand I propose saying a few words more on the results and its effect on the feature of the Temperance cause in this county. A.

—A sad scene was recently witnessed at the depot in Altoona. A woman accompanied by two children stepped from the train. Her sad, careworn countenance attracted the attention of some gentlemen, and on being questioned she related a piteous tale. Some time ago she with her husband and children moved from Rushville, Pa., to the West. There her husband was stricken with disease and died, and she was left destitute. She managed to procure enough money to take her as far as Pittsburg. There she again appealed for assistance and was sent to Altoona. The gentlemen to whom she related the story each contributed a dollar, and from the passengers in the depot money enough was collected to carry the sorrowing family on their way to Rushville, which is a small town near Towanda, Pa. There among those with whom she is acquainted she expects to be able to support her family.

—The Snow Shoe train met with an accident while on its way to this place Thursday morning. When it arrived at Rhoads' Station on the Summit a broken rail was encountered and the passenger car and a freight car left the track. The passenger car was hurled into the garden of a gentleman who lives near the railroad, tearing it up to some extent; but we learn that neither of the cars were materially damaged and no personal injury resulted to the employes of the train or the occupants of the car.

—After further reflection we are inclined to reconsider our note of yesterday morning saying that the prizes for the best section on the Pennsylvania railroad would not come in this direction. We now believe that at least one of the prizes may be given to Mr. Patrick McDonell, of Unionville. The section under his control is in excellent condition, reflecting credit upon him and the management of the Bald Eagle branch.

The Young Hunter.

Last week a company of young gentlemen, a portion of whom were from this place, started on a hunting expedition. They made the charming village of Centre Hall their place of *rendezvous*, circling around it in the neighboring forests after choice game of all descriptions. One day a certain popular member of the party, who is well known in Centre Hall, concluded to go alone to try his luck. He started early, time passed and light changed into darkness, but still the young hero delayed his coming. At six o'clock his friends became anxious, fearing that some evil fortune had befallen their companion. Seven o'clock came and actual consternation agitated every bosom. Another hour went on its way and dread alarm prevailed through the village. At nine o'clock the sad news was known from end to end of the little village, and lights gleamed in the darkness, showing the searching parties which were being organized to go to his relief.

As one of these parties was penetrating a thick wood they paused at a handsome dwelling outside the village to learn from its inmates any tidings that might be obtained of the lost hunter. Without ceremony they entered the cozy little parlor. There, to their amazement, on a comfortable sofa, in blissful contentment, reclined the object of their search. Opposite him, on the same sofa, was the charming daughter of the household. The twain were carrying on an animated, loving conversation. Of course, when the truth became known that the young gallant had been at this house all the afternoon, the pleasure at finding him safe was only exceeded by the indignation expressed at the thoughtless action. But all are unanimous in the opinion that the young hunter captured the best *dear* of the season.

Death of Miss Mollie Ray.

One of the saddest events which we have been called upon to record for some time is the death of Miss Mollie Ray, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Ray, which occurred yesterday morning at three o'clock. Her disease was typhoid fever, which she contracted while watching at the death-bed of her brother, who died about a month ago. Every effort was made to save this devoted young lady from the evil effects of the dread disease, and for a time she seemed to rally, but the blow came at last and fell with terrible effect upon the sorrowing friends and relatives, especially her mother, who is almost inconsolable.

—Dame Fashion has apparently exhausted her utmost ingenuity this year in the manufacture of ladies' cloaks, if we may judge by the Bellefonte ladies. Dresses, hats and other furbelows are comparatively plain, but the cloaks are sufficiently elaborate to offset any expense which may be saved on the former articles. These wraps are all long and full, turned back in front, inlaid with satin, edged with silk, bordered with fur and decorated wherever there is a chance to put on extra trimmings. The prevailing shade seems to be light. The sleeves are also loose and flowing. The cloaks are evidently not intended to show off a fine figure, and aside from the warmth they may furnish their only other ostensible purpose seems to be to consume the extra money which flush times may have put into the pockets of *pater familias*.

—And now some of our readers are on the *qui vive* over a grand ball which is to be given by the Eureka Social Club Thanksgiving eve. The Eureka Social Club is the title of an organization of which we had not heard before, but we are quite sure that the forthcoming ball to be given under its auspices will be the most brilliant event known in the social annals of this borough. Music has been engaged for the occasion which, if not on a scale equal to Gilmore's band, is at least next to it. Then prepare for the grand ball on Thanksgiving eve. Dance the night out to the time of merry music and return home next morning.

—Mr. Andrew Cook, on Monday, received a newspaper published in Honolulu, on the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands. It is in deep morning for the death of Ex-President Garfield and contains several tributes to the exalted character of our dead magistrate, showing how universal and sincere is the sympathy exhibited by all civilized and semi-civilized nations.

—The matter of putting Lock Haven in telephonic communication with Williamsport, Watsontown, Lewistown, Montandon and other neighboring towns is being considered by the Central Telephone Company. Mr. R. M. Baily, superintendent of the company, was in that city Saturday last, with an eye to the erection of lines to the places mentioned.

Order for Court Martial.

The following order, well illustrating the fine discipline and soldierly requirements in vogue in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, has just been issued:

HEADQ'RS 2ND BRIG., N. G. OF PA.)
BELLEFONTE, Pa., Nov. 16, 1881.)
Special Orders, No. 22.

I. A Regimental Court Martial is hereby appointed to meet at the Armory of Company "H," 10th regiment, N. G., of Pa., in Washington, Washington county, Pa., on Tuesday, the 6th day of December, A. D. 1881, for the trial of Sergeant Parker G. Thompson, Corporal Joseph R. Miller, Corporal William Hasson, Musician Irwin Thompson, Private Harry Davis, Private Thomas McK. Hughs, Private William Halfin, Private James Fisk and Private William Taylor, all of Company H, 10th Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, charged with neglect of duty and disobedience of orders of Company commander, and the soldiers above named are hereby ordered to present themselves before the court-martial upon that day and at such other times thereafter as the officer holding the court-martial may require.

II. Capt. James E. Sayers, Co. "K," 10th Regt., N. G., of Pa., is hereby detailed to hold said court-martial.

III. The Court will sit without regard to hours.

IV. Upon the application of Capt. Sayers, the officer commanding Company "H," 10th Regiment, N. G., will detail suitable persons to perform the duties specified in the 157th and 158th Sections of the Military Code, and to render such clerical assistance as may be required.

By order of Brig. General
JAMES A. BEAVER.
D. S. KELLER, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

—The tabulated returns of 450 official reports of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture for the nine months ending November 15 lead to the following estimate of Pennsylvania crops of 1881: Corn, 32,780,000; wheat, 19,470,000; oats, 34,250,000; buckwheat, 1,637,000; potatoes, 6,031,250; tobacco, 22,015,000.

A Convenient Seat.

Somehow or other San Antonia has got the reputation of being a drinking town, and San Antonians are supposed to be always suffering from thirst. During the fair several San Antonians visited Austin, and among them a gentleman who is notorious for his public spirit, and is said to be training for Mayor. He attended a performance at Milnet's Opera House and requested a convenient seat. The usher showed him a seat near the door.

"Do you call this a convenient seat?" asked the pilgrim from Antonia.

"You are from San Antonia, are you not?"

"Yes, I am," was the proud reply.

"Well, I put you near the door so you could get out easily forty or fifty times during the play to get some beer."

A Color Blind Bridegroom.

Figaro recounts the story of one of its own able contributors who has been afflicted with the infirmity of color blindness from childhood without having been made aware of its existence until he lost his intended bride by going to pay a visit in a pair of trousers of the brightest scarlet. The tailor had sent his book of patterns, among them those of the cloth destined for liveries, and the unfortunate suitor had mistaken the scarlet for pearl gray. The tailor, imagining that the order had been for a masquerade, had executed it to the letter without observation; but the friends of the intended bride looking on the wearer as a confirmed lunatic, refused to allow the courtship to proceed.

From Sire to Son.

'Father,' began a young Detroit boy, according to the *Free Press*, the other evening, 'were you in the war?'

'Yes, my son.'

'Was it awful?'

'Yes.'

'Did you kill many?'

'Well, I wouldn't like to answer that question.'

'Are you very modest, pa?'

'I hope I am too modest to brag.'

'That was what Mr. Smith meant, then, when he was telling the men down at the drug store that you hadn't any war record to brag of.'

'He did, eh? Smith is a liar!

'That's what I thought. He told the men that you ran so fast that he couldn't catch you on horseback, and any boy knows that a horse can catch a man with a stiff knee.'

A young lady at Mills Seminary who recently sent us a poem entitled, "Murmurings from the Outer Utterness," is informed that any pecuniary assistance she can send to the widow of the man to whom we gave it to read will be gratefully received by that lady.

A pear and apple tree in a garden in Lancaster city are in bloom, the blossoms of both being perfect.

Mr. Tilden will now make his annual retirement from public life.

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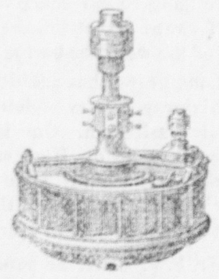

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY IS GIVEN in the REPUBLICAN.

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—Grand autumn weather.

—The glass works are not yet in operation.

—The Thanksgiving turkey is drawing his last breath.

—There was no market worth mentioning on Saturday morning.

—"Warren" is of opinion that the Bellefonte String Band should serenade him before his departure for Johnstown.

—Several fishermen were observed diligently pursuing their occupation at various points along the creek on Saturday afternoon.

—The consumption of bituminous coal seems to be on the increase. We noticed several loads of it being hauled away from the retail yard in this place on Saturday last.

—The operation of butchering has commenced in all its varied details, and the shrill notes of the expiring pig is heard in the land.

—Much interest is felt in town in the trial of Guiteau, the assassin, and the boys who sell the Philadelphia *Record* dispose of all their papers every night.

—Another rainy, disagreeable Saturday has passed. They are not at all encouraging to our merchants, who look forward to that time as the "big day" of the week for business.

—Long license has made the ordinary highway cow as "cheeky" as a traveling salesman. One invaded a farmer's wagon on High street last Saturday and actually stole the dinner which the occupant of the wagon had carefully packed in a tin bucket.

—Mr. F. P. Blair, the popular jeweler of this place, is now in the city purchasing a choice stock of holiday goods. He always displays excellent taste in his selections and his customers can be certain that he will return with something elegant and attractive.

—We have the pleasure of announcing on the authority of General Manager Tiffin, that the car works will immediately resume active operations on a large contract of cars just received from the Erie Railroad Company, and which will keep the works in busy operation until spring. This is authentic.

—The ladies of the A. M. E. church will hold a festival in Humes' block on Thanksgiving evening, at which a very elegant supper will be served. The proceeds are for the benefit of the church, and they should be encouraged in their commendable efforts to provide money for it.

—Mr. E. F. Hall, Dr. W. E. Hall and Mr. John Kilgus, of Renovo, are quite elated over their recent fine success in a hunting expedition. In one day they killed a five-pronged buck, a four- pronged buck and a fine doe. The same day they also chased another doe into the water where other parties succeeded in killing it.

—Now while cold rains pour pitilessy down and colder snows threaten to visit us in the near future, how pleasant it is to read of the delightful climate enjoyed by the residents of some portions of California. A gentleman writing from San Francisco, on the first instant says: "They have the finest strawberries, apples, peaches and grapes in market here I have ever seen. It seems strange to see such nice fruit. The weather in California is fine."

—The Osceola *Reveille* "goes for" the commissioners of both Clearfield and Centre counties, on account of the delapidated condition of the bridge across the Moshannon at that place. It says that the "superanuated institution is in a worse condition than ever, and the commissioners of both counties had better soon replace it with a new one, and let it be an iron one at that. The cost isn't much in excess of a wooden structure, and will give us a crossing that can't be "sneezed" at. Who says iron bridge?

—The Bush House, under the excellent management of the gentlemanly and elongated Teller, and his worthy corps of assaitants, is becoming one of the most popular "stopping places" in the country, as was fully attested Sunday by the register, when no less than a score of commercial men arranged their matters in order to spend the Sabbath at this excellent house. Prominent among the arrivals we noticed the names of the following gentlemen: Messrs. W. A. Clark and D. P. Lescure of New York, C. Swindell, J. A. Wilson and E. H. Carpenter of Baltimore, T. J. Wentz, John B. Run and A. G. Holderman of Philadelphia, and G. W. Reeder, of Trenton, N. J.

WIRE WORKERS.

A Visit to Linn & McCoys' Works—The Wonders there to be Seen.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, we were tendered and accepted the privilege of a foot passenger on Walker's extensive line between this place and Linn & McCoys' works. The morning was bright, cold and beautiful, just the kind to render a trip of this kind enjoyable. The rippling waters of Spring creek make music along the roadway; the birds of summer have disappeared, but the carrion crow still remains to give forth his caws as he circles overhead or perches an the leafless branches of a tree. Farmers with their wives and daughters traverse the road in great wagons. The iron horse, pulling long lines of freight cars or a train of passengers coaches, winds on its way, leaving a graceful column of white smoke in its rear. The natural beauties of the passage are innumerable.

Three or four great black buildings contain the various industries conducted by Messrs. Linn & McCoy. One of them seems to be devoted entirely to furnaces, and yesterday morning a man stood before each furnace stirring the fire to make it burn more fiercely. Nothing else, apparently, was being done at the time we looked in on them. In a smaller building, nearer the business office is a mammoth furnace. All the way from this furnace to the door at the opposite end narrow paths are made through the soft sand. Short paths intersect the two long parallel paths which lead from the furnace, and we fancy that when all is in readiness streams of liquid fire pour from the furnace mouth, fill up these narrow passage ways, and after a cooling process bars of iron are formed the use for which we shall soon perceive.

Passing thence across a bridge we come to the large building near the railroad track. Here the most interesting operation is in progress. The bars of iron to which we before alluded are thrown into a furnace. They are brought out more beautiful and brilliant than a bar of gold. They are hurled a short distance where they are grasped by a man with pincers and inserted into a hole in a mass of revolving machinery. A report like that of a pistol is heard, sparks fly backward and the rod shoots through this hole and issues from the other side twice its former length. With dextrous skill it is caught in a similar manner by a man who is standing in readiness and again inserted in another hole. This is continued ten or a dozen times, and, oh, how long that bar of iron grows! It coils and quivers over the floor; it takes a hundred strange, fantastic shapes. At last it is sent across the room and the end of it is placed on a wheel. As this wheel revolves the long slender iron is wound rapidly around and around, and the hot bar of iron about three feet long has been converted into fifty or sixty feet of wire. With a hooked instrument it is easily removed from the wheel and tossed on a pile with many other coils of wire. We saw at least a dozen similar coils of wire made while observing the operation only a few moments. Thence the wire is taken to a small building occupied by two elderly men. One of them winds the end of the wire around as if to fasten the coil, while the other heats the end of the wire at a smith's furnace and hammers it flat.

All this great and useful work is very interesting, and might be elaborated much more did space permit. The works of Linn & McCoy are run to their fullest capacity all the time. A new iron roof has recently been put on the forge to render it more fireproof. Improvements of some kind are continually being made, and all the surroundings are as neat, well-kept and pleasant as is possible where industries of that kind are being conducted.

Wedding Bells.

The great event in the matrimonial annals of Bellefonte for 1881 has occurred, and is now among the things of the past. It took place at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The high contracting parties were Mrs. Dora Sussman, widow of the late Abraham Sussman, and Mr. Abraham Hirsh, a wealthy citizen of Lancaster. The twain were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. Weil, a prominent rabbi of Lancaster. Only a few guests were present, including Miss Martha Lyon, a relative of Mr. Isaac Guggenheimer, from Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Hirsh departed on the afternood train for the West, where they will spend their honeymoon, returning in a few weeks to take up their residence in Lancaster.

—An elderly woman perambulated the streets of Bellefonte Thursday morning industriously turning the handle of some cranky musical instrument the music (?) of which seemed to indicate that it was a cross between a hand organ and a jew's-harp.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The Interest Given to it by the National Guard—A Perfect System.

In view of the fact that the National Guard of Pennsylvania will have an opportunity of sending their best men to participate in the great Creedmore trial of marksmanship, next year, the following facts in relation to the system in vogue in the National Guard of this State will be of interest:

The first order to the National Guard of Pennsylvania, upon the question of rifle practice, was issued by John S. Riddle, colonel and general inspector of rifle practice National Guard of Pennsylvania, April 17th, 1879. Brigade commanders were directed to report at once the names of such officers as they might select, to be detailed as inspectors of rifle practice. In the same order "Wingate's Manual of Rifle Practice" was announced as the manual for the use of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. At the same time attention was called to a circular from the National rifle association in regard to an international military match. This match was open to teams as follows: Three teams from the United States army, one from the United States navy; one team from National Guard of each state or territory; one team each from England, Ireland, Scotland and each of the provinces of Great Britain, Canada and all other countries The distance to be 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven rounds at each distance. The positions, standing at 200 yards, and any position with head toward the target at 500 and 600 yards. Entrance fee, one dollar each man. The prize, a trophy presented by Hon. Henry Hilton, of New York, to be shot for annually, at Creedmore or such other range as the National rifle association of America should select, to be held during the year by the head of the corps or organized team that should win, and to be returned to the National rifle association at the expiration of the year. Value, $3,000.

Another circular from the general inspector urged that the state should be represented at the inter-state match at Creedmoor, and volunteers were called for to compete for places on the state team. It was also announced that competition would take place for the "marksman's badge" through the season. For this there were to be three classes, viz: Third class, 100 yards; second class, 200 yards, and first class 500 yards. Thirteen points are necessary to qualify from one class to another. Those qualifying in the first class will shoot for the "marksman's badge." and if their scores at 200 yards, added to those at 500 yards, are sufficient to make twenty-five or over, they will be entitled to wear a badge of "Marksmanship" and will be honorably mentioned in general orders.

The targets are divided into three classes, which are made by uniting the necessary number of single targets. The third class target has a bull's-eye 8 inches in diameter; center, 26 inches in diameter; inner, 16 inches in diameter, and outer, remainder of target. This target is used up to and including 200 yards.

The second class target is thus described: Bull's-eye, 22 inches in diameter; centre, 38 inches in diameter; inner, 54 inches in diameter; outer square, 6 by 6 feet. Used up to and including 500 yards from 200 yards.

Third class, six targets (6 by 12 feet) Bull's-eye, 3 feet in diameter; centre, 4½ feet; inner, 6 feet square; outer, remainder of target. Used above 500 yards.

In speaking of rifle practice Gen. Wingate says the "position" and "aiming drill," which constitute the foundation of the system, can be acquired by the National Guard in their armories, and even at their homes. The more intelligent the men are the the better they will shoot.

The general arm of the state—the Springfield 50 calibre rifle—is used, Companies B, G and D of the Twelfth regiment, practice with this arm. It is provided in general orders, however, that officers who have purchased the officer's model of Springfield rifle, calibre 44, and all men who have received the Springfield rifle for regimental team purposes, will be allowed to qualify, subject to such a handicap, as may be, during the season, found to be just. In 1880 a total of 389 officers and men of the National Guard qualified as marksmen.

The season for practice opened this year on April 6th and will close next Wednesday, November 23. We believe that the company in this place is not contesting for any of the prizes, but it is unfortunate that they did not conclude to do so, as there are several excellent marksmen among them, and their scores heretofore published show that they could have qualified.

SNOW SHOE COAL.

Recent Heavy Outputs—Where it is Carried and What it Does.

At the mines of Berwind, White & Company at Snow Shoe there was shipped during the month of October, just passed, over 11,000 tons of coal, and over 2,000 tons of coke were manufactured at their ovens. This is equivalent to about 15,000 tons of coal mined during that month and 100,000 since March last. On the 19th of October 701 tons of coal and 30 tons of coke were shipped, and on the 27th of the same month 705 tons of coal and 80 tons of coke—two of the biggest days in the history of Snow Shoe. This coal was all mined from the old openings made during the management of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Company.

It is reasonable then to suppose that the present company can easily mine 300 tons a day more from their openings in the Sugar Camp district, now being rapidly developed. This will give them an output of 1,000 tons daily, and about 120 tons of coke, which is very handsome showing for Snow Shoe coal.

Since the advent of Berwind, White & Co., in March last, Snow Shoe coal has been introduced into regions before unknown to its trade. At strong competitive points it has met and overcome a certain prejudice—whether reasonable or otherwise—hitherto existing, and now it is recognized as a standard, uniform, first-class coal.

The large mills along the Lehigh Valley to the New Jersey line, are, without any notable exception, entirely supplied with coal from Snow Shoe. The Bald Eagle Valley, the Northern Central Railroad, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and the Chesline Railroad, as far east as New Hampshire, feed their locomotives with a daily consumption of 100 tons of Snow Shoe coal, and the citizens of Elmira as well as several other Central New York cities warm their fingers, during this cold month, with about 50 tons of Snow Shoe coal daily, retailed from the dealers' yards.

The coke business has also steadily improved. "Give a dog a bad name and hang him," is an ancient proverb, particularly appropriate to the condition of the coke business last March. About fifteen ovens produced a spasmodic car load, about twice or three times a week, of very ordinary coke, insufficiently burned and carelessly prepared. The result was that the few consumers who used it soon became disgusted with it, and bought only when it could be had at a much less figure than Connellsville coke. At present a skillful coke boss, at the sixty-five ovens now running to their utmost capacity, turns out five and six cars daily of the best coke made in the State. This coke finds its way also down the Lehigh Valley to the various furnaces using partly anthracite coal, and by a mixture with it produces the finest quality of iron. The quality of the coke can be judged by the fact that the entire amount manufactured meets a ready sale at Connellsville prices—in competing markets—and at an advanced price over other coke made in the State and entering the same market.

The Company's yard at Bellefonte is supplied with this coke broken to a size corresponding with anthracite coal, and in which form it sells for all domestic uses. Two shifts have been placed in the coke breaker at Snow Shoe, and the breaking is now done night and day to meet the demands made on it by the retail yard and individual consumers.

"Credit where credit is due," and to Berwind, White and Company, is certainly owing much credit for taking hold of Snow Shoe and awakening it from its lethargy. They are rapidly raising it to the dignity of one of the leading coal marts of the State

Is it True?

Every industry that ever started or attempted to start in our midst has met with difficulties innumerable, and the glass manufacturers, Messrs. Davis & Reinle, are encountering their fair share. We hear that they recently received a car load of sand from Mapleton, Huntingdon county, costing them $8, and that the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad attempted to collect $16 freight for transporting it. The glass works' gentlemen immediately sent it back with the message that the freight was so exorbitant as to place the sand beyond their reach. The generous gentleman from whom the sand was procured informed Messrs. Davis and Reinle that they might have it gratis. Of course, it will be impracticable for any more sand to be obtained at that point, and persons who supply the proper sand in Centre county are not at present able to do so because of defective machinery. A. T. Leathers & Co., of Mt. Eagle, say it will cost $1,000 to put their machinery for the proper preparation of sand in order, and do not care to do so until they are assured that the glass works will be a success.

An Incident in Church.

It was in one of the largest churches of this place Sunday evening. The congregation had gathered in large numbers and sat waiting to hear an outburst of music from the choir. The first prayer was over, and the hymn announced. It was supposed that all had arrived who would enter the church that evening. But in this the congregation were mistaken. A rustle of silk was heard—a pompous, majestic rustle, as if a body of more than ordinary consequence were encased in its costly folds. Two pairs of feet were heard. After the manner of such congregations of devout people at least fifty of the hnndred heads were turned, and the eyes of the other fifty were strained to their utmost tension without a sacrifice of sacred dignity.

The highest anticipations of the congregation were realized. A distinguished lady, accompanied by a distinguished gentleman, walked up the centre aisle. Who can they be? was the mental inquiry of each person in the congregation. When they had reached the centre of the church the gentleman paused before a pew occupied by but one person. He wheeled about and gracefully bowed the lady into the seat. At least he attempted to do so, but in moving slightly backward, he thrust his foot into the crown of the silk hat belonging to the gentlemen who sat in the next pew. He heard it crack, and realizing the consequences, he made a forward movement, bringing his head into violent contact with the lady's body. The lady gave a little scream and sank into the pew in a state of semi-unconciousness.

The gentlemen's head was somewhat injured, as an elaborate breastpin which adorned the lady maliciously thrust its point through his thick, glossy hair into the scalp and stuck there. The congregation hardly knew whether to laugh or look serious over the novel occurence, but at last concluded to do as they severally choose about it. As soon as possible the choir began the hymn and the remaining services went on as usual. As soon as they were over the small gentleman offered to make good any damages to the silk hat of the gentleman in front, but the offer was declined with thanks.

Something New.

On Saturday our attention was called to a huge frame house now in process of erection in the vicinity of the car works. Inquiry developed the fact that the building is being erected by our popular townsman, D. G. Bush, Esq., to meet the demand soon to be made, and indeed already felt, for places of residence for the great influx of population being attracted to our borough. The house will accommodate a "baker's dozen" families, all under one roof. It is intended for what is known in the cities as a tenement house. It will be very convenient for any of the employes of the car works who desire to live in it, and will at least serve as a place of residence until more convenient and commodious quarters can be secured.

By the way, why do not some of our home capitalists begin the erection of a few neat cottages, containing five or six rooms? Many persons, even among the poorer classes, prefer to live a somewhat more secluded life than a tenement house will permit, and such would gladly rent a neat cottage at a moderate rate.

—For some reason the manufacture of glass has been postponed from day to day, but workmen are still engaged in making preparations for the event. The furnace, with the exception of some inside work, is complete and new platforms have been erected for the men who will blow. We understand that the employes in all the departments have been engaged, and are the best that could be procured in the city of Baltimore. The lease under which the present lessees hold the works calls for the manufacture of glass within thirty days, and as over twenty days have already expired it is safe to predict that glass will be forthcoming during the present week, or not at all.

—A committee to take into consideration the interest of shippers from the Clearfield coal region was recently appointed and is composed as follows: G. M. Brisbin, Osceola, Chairman; Gen. John Patton and Col. E. A. Irwin, Curwensville; Wm. A. Wallace and Wm. H. Dill, Clearfield; Daniel Britton, Philadelphia; H. G. Fisher, Huntingdon; C. W. Van Dusen, Houtzdale; F. C. Himes, and W. A. Crist, Osceola; O. P. Jones, D. W. Holt, E. H. Underhill, W. H. Wigton and Wm. P. Duncan, Philipsburg.

—Thanksgiving day is close at hand and it is customary in most places to arrange for a union jubilee on that day. How will it be in Bellefonte? Do not delay this important matter. All of our readers have much for which to give thanks and want a systematic way of doing it.

Personal Mention.

—Mr. Irvin Humes' handsome countenance was noticable on the streets Sunday.

Mr. John Tate, Sr., who resides in the vicinity of Valentines' forge, is now lying seriously ill.

Mrs. Brockerhoff departed for Iowa Wednesday morning, where she will spend some time visiting friends.

Miss Edith Gregg, who has been visiting friends in Milesburg, departed Thursday for her home in Lewisburg.

Mr. Alexander Scott, of Brookville, is visiting in town at the residence of his friend, Mr. Samuel Rine.

Miss Laura Rankin, of Orbisonia, has been spending several days in this vicinity visiting friends and relatives.

J. Willard Miller, the Secretary-elect of the Y. M. C. A., of this place, is expected to arrive and enter upon his duties in about three weeks.

Our genial friend, Mr. Ed. Garman, is again doing clerical work at Valentines' stores. Mr. G. is a salesman of ability and experience and always gives satisfaction to his employees.

Mr. E. L. Gray, Editor of the DAILY NEWS, returned from his extended eastern tour on Thursday evening. His health, we are pleased to state, is much benefited by his long recreation and he alludes to the pleasures of his trip in enthusiastic terms.

Chas. F. Berwind, Esq., of the firm of Berwind, White & Co., was in town Thursday, after a visit to their mines at Snow Shoe. He was accompanied on his visit of inspection by Mr. W. A. Crist, superintendent of their Clearfield mines, Peter Camsion, engineer, and W. J. Nicholls, general manager of the Snow Shoe mines.

We notice the presence in town of Mr. Eli J. August, who is traveling in the interest of Graham & Loder, importers of embroideries and laces. Their establishment is at 228 Market street, Philadelphia. Mr. August is one of the most successful salesman on the road, and represents one of the best houses in the Quaker City. He is well and favorably known to the business men of Bellefonte, and deserves all the success he receives.

Freight Wreck.

A very disastrous wreck occurred to the freight train at Mill Hall Friday morning. Several of the cars became detached from the regular train while moving at rapid speed. The train slackened its speed, when the rear section came upon the train with great force, piling the cars upon each other and rendering many of them a total wreck. We believe that none of the employes of the train were injured.

An inspection train, containing several officials of the road, was delayed four or five hours by the casualty. The wreck is now being cleared away.

The Bald Eagle Road seems to be quite unfortunate in the number of accidents which occur, although fortunately, very few of them result in personal injury. Cannot more care be exercised in the future?

—We have not all the particulars of the event at hand, but we hear that a pleasant marriage ceremony was performed the other day at Milesburg, where Miss Sallie Weakly, a sister of Mr. Charles Weakly, of Milesburg, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Mr. Ross Coover, of Harrisburg.

MARRIED.

MURPHY—AUSTIN—At Julian, September 2, by Rev. W. A. Ridge, Mr. John Murphy and Miss Kate S Austin, both of Julian.

KUNES—STULL—At the M. E. parsonage, by Rev. G. D. Penypacker, on the 13th inst., S. Garman Kunes and Miss Abbie Stull, both of Eagleville.

BROWER—SENSER—In Bellefonte, by Rev. S. E. Furst, Sept. 15, Wm. Brower and Miss Ellen A. Senser, both of near Milesburg.

RITER—WALKER—At the Lutheran parsonage, Bellefonte, by Rev. Furst, on September 24, George W. Riter, of near Bellefonte, and Miss Vinie Walker, of near Milesburg.

CORMAN—ROCKEY—At the Lutheran parsonage, Bellefonte, by Rev. Furst, on the 23d ult., William H. Corman and Miss Lydia A. Rockey, both of near Bellefonte.

The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Nov. 22, 1881.

Wheat, old	$1 30
" new	1 30
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, cob	75
Corn, shelled, old	75
Oats	50
Clovereed	5 50@6 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 50
Flour, wholesale	7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	9 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@ 8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$
Nova Scotia ground, per ton	

Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh butter per pound	35
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	17
Bacon	16
Lard per pound	12½
Eggs per doz	20
Potatoes per bushel, new	1 25
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	35@50
Dried sweet corn per pound	10